GOVE'S VETERINARY AT HOME

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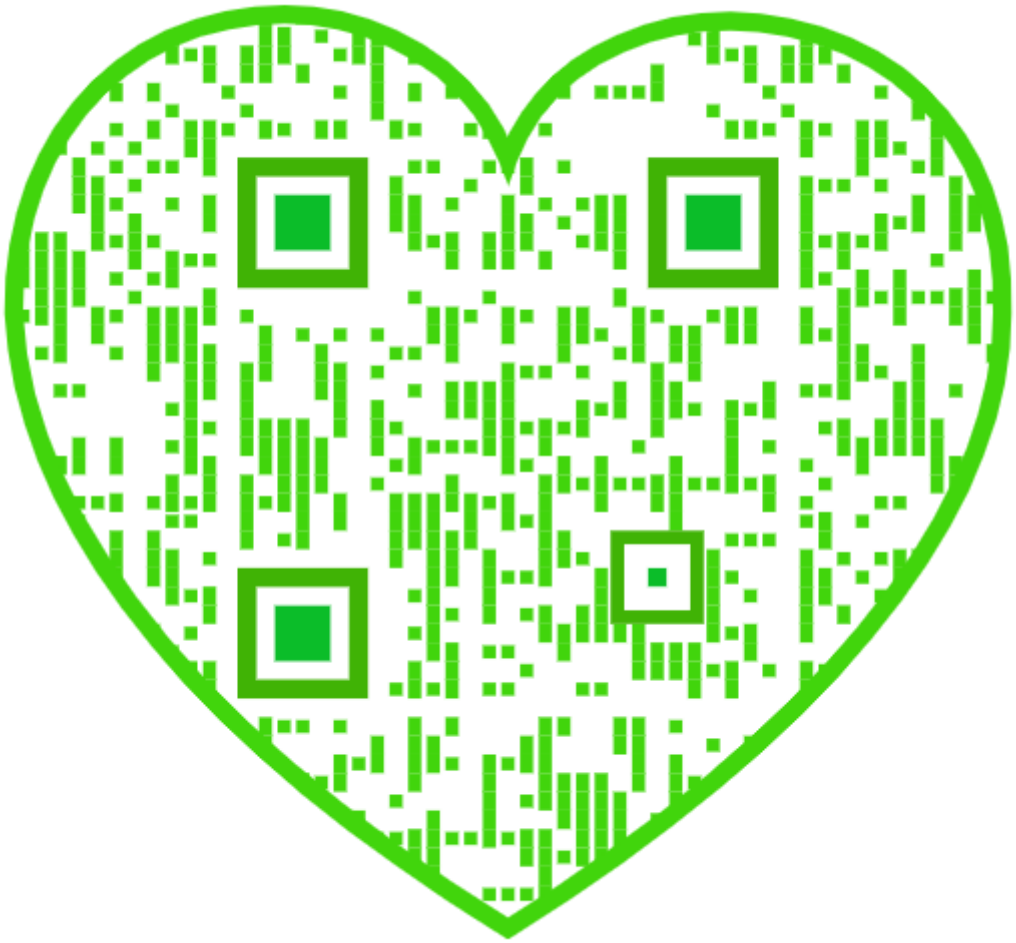

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GOVE'S

Horse Owners and Farmers

Veterinary at Home.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE GENERAL DISEASES OF

Horses and Cattle,

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4333

—BY—

GEO. H. GOVE, V. S.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

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INTRODUCTION.

This book is written as a guide for the use of Gove's Veterinary Remedies prescribed herein.

The plain diagnosis of diseases and their treatment is intended to be such as the author believes is needed by every horse owner and farmer in the country.

The combination of remedies, explanations, prescriptions and directions, for the treatment of all common diseases of horses and cattle, is based upon the writer's own experience and practice since 1866, up to the compiling of this work for publication.

The testimonials contained herein, are conclusive evidence of the merits of Gove's Remedies, and the many prescriptions given in this book are modern and reliable; the doses are small but sufficiently large to cure and will not kill the animal.

It is the hope of the writer that each reader of this work will find at least some information that will prove beneficial to him at some future time.

The author's experience leads him to believe that the introduction of this work, in connection with his remedies, which are prepared ready for use, will meet a want long felt, especially among stock owners in cases where immediate and prompt action is necessary, at times when if the proper relief is afforded promptly, much loss of time, to say nothing of the expense that is saved, and also, in many cases, perhaps the life of the animal.

LIST OF

Gove's Veterinary Remedies and Prices.

Printed labels, containing directions, with each package.

Fever Remedy, -	$ .50
Cough Remedy, -	.50
Colic Remedy, -	1.50
Liniment, - -	.75
Spavin and Ring Bone Cure,	1.00
Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders,	.25
Price of this Book, -	1.50

The above Six Remedies and this Book, all Nicely Packed in a Case, for $5.00

VETERINARY AT HOME

Ready for use without a moment's delay.

Cure Your Own Animals in Emergencies.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

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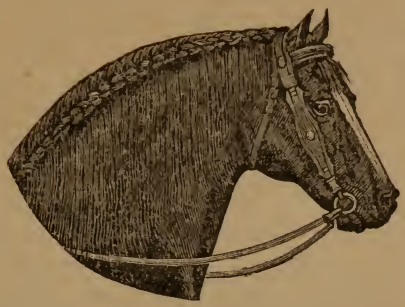


Synopsis and Curative Range

—OF—

GOVE'S VETERINARY REMEDIES.

FEVER REMEDY.

Cures all inflammatory diseases, in their acute stages. Fevers with quick, strong pulse; (see chapter on pulse) congestive chills, quick breathing; painful, difficult or oppressed resperation: heat of body; cold legs and ears; congestion, or inflammation of the lungs; will break up lung fever in the early stage, and cure pleurisy, sore throat; severe colds; all coughs in their acute stages; the remedy for distempers, influenza — or "pinkeye;" laryngitis, bronchitis, congestion or inflammation of the digestive

mucus membranes; (stomach or bowels) congestion of the brain or spine; acute diseases of the urinary or generative organs; milk fever in cows; (see Milk Fever). In short, it is the sheet-anchor for all acute inflammations.

Cough Remedy.

Cures sub-acute coughs. For all acute coughs prolonged, which have not been entirely cured by the Fever Remedy, in the acute stage. In second stages of lung fever, give alternatly with Fever Remedy. [see Lung Fever] For all second stages of diseased conditions of the air passages, after acute symptoms have been removed by the use of the Fever Remedy, or alternately with that remedy; for sub-acute and chronic laryngitis, bronchitis, and heaves; the hacking, troublesome, dry, racking coughs: will loosen the coughs, give relief and will cure all curable cases. See diseases, directions, etc.

Colic Remedy.

The old reliable "Veterniary at Home, in Emergencies." "A dose in time saves nine." Cures all forms of colic—spasmodic and flatulent. Acute indigestion, known

by the animal belching up gas from the stomach [called hoven in cattle]. Colic from retention of urine; colic with diarrhœa; scours, or diarrhœa not attended with colic. For inflammation of the bowels give alternately with the Fever Remedy. See colic in its differnt forms, and inflammation of the bowels. Printed labels, directions, doses, etc., attached to each bottle. Also see testimonials elsewhere in this work.

LINIMENT.

For acute sprains and injuries, such as falls, blows, fractures, and bruises; enlargement of joints, sprained tendons, lame back; inflamed and sore shoulders; swollen limbs; rheumatism, and all local inflammations where an application is required to remove fever and congestion. Beware of counter irritants and blisters. Remove all fever and inflammation before resorting to the use of any strong application.

SPAVIN AND RING BONE CURE.

A blister vesicant and absorbent; cures the lameness and leaves no scar. To be used after the fever soreness and all inflammation has first been removed by fomentations and applications of my Liniment, diluted, as per directions. Cures bone spavin, ring bone, side bones, splints, curb, and deep-seated inflammations, from sprains which have not

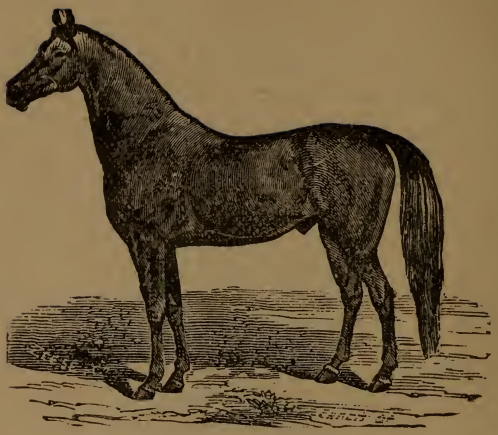
been entirely cured by the use of the Liniment. Also removes all removable enlargements, if the preparatory treatment is properly attended to. This remedy is prepared and sold ready for use. It is no great secret, and it is held in great repute by Veterinary Surgeons, wherever tried, as a most excellent blister for the various diseases for which it is herein recommended.

Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders.

Under the name of condition powders, alterative, etc., large quantities of secret preparations are sold throughout the country, which are always composed of much the same materials, variously disguised; Arsenic, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Antimony, Copperas, etc., bulked up with oil meal or wheat bran, perfumed with Fenugreek: tablespoonful doses to be mixed in all animal food, from the horse down to pig and chicken feed. For a time they may cause the appearance of health and vigor to the animal, followed by prostration and disease. Scientific practitioners do not approve of doaping healthy animals with nostrums. Gove's Horse Powders are vegetable; when there is loss of appetite

they improve digestion. Good digestion means good health. The powders can be given dry on the tongue, when the animal is off his feed.

At any time when horses or cattle are out of condition and require a tonic or alterative, the powders are called for in doses prescribed; they contain no bran or corn meal and a teaspoonful is sufficient.



How to Locate Diseases.

Every horse owner and farmer should first understand the animal's pulse in health. Read and carefully note the following:

Pulse in Health.

The pulse of the horse or ox is felt on the inner angle of the lower jaw, as being the most convenient place. The state of the pulse tells the condition of the heart; the amount of fever, whether the disease is of an exalted or depressed character, or whether sickness is at all present; it is more frequent in young than in old animals; in the full

grown and healthy horse it beats from 36 to 40 per minute; in the mule 46; in the ox 45 to 50; sheep and pigs 70; in the dog 90. The healthy breathing in animals, on the average is nearly in the proportion of one act of breathing to four beats of the pulse. Hence in all cases where the pulse is above the natural standard, the fever medicine should be given. If no other symptoms are observed no other remedy need be administered. In cases where the pulse is low and feeble stimulants or tonics should be given. Study the pulse in health and know when there is danger in disease. If the pulse is rapid, full and hard, there is high fever or acute inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, there is low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If very slow we may suspect brain disease; if irregular, now fast and in a few seconds slow, we should look for a diseased condition of the heart. In the horse, taken as an average, there are ten respirations to the minute; in the ox fifteen; in the sheep fifteen; in the dog twenty; in the smaller animals they are higher. The pulse varies from the healthy standard under different influences and circumstances, such as age, temperment, breed, mode of feeding, domestication, etc.

Animal Heat.

The temperature of animals. A hot dry skin in the horse generally accompanies a feverish condition; cold ears and legs are a sign of serious disease. The temperature of the blood in health is ninety-eight degrees, and any deviation from this, even of a few degrees is a certain sign of disease.

Posture.

The position of an animal, its mode of standing and lying down are all significant. Indications of pain: The feeling of pain is indicated by the animal flinching when the painful part is touched; by the care which they take in lying down, walking or standing.

Skin and Hair.

The skin and hair, in its general feeling and appearance is an important guide to the condition of the animal. A dry scurfy appearance is a symptom of indigestion and hide bound. When, in an attack of disease, the skin becomes covered with a cold sweat, the life of the animal is in great danger.

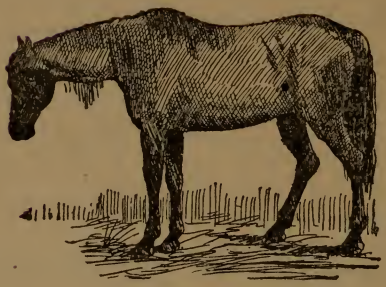
How to Give the Medicine.

Use for drenching a one ounce bottle. The use of the large long neck bottle, and pulling the horses head up to a beam and forcing down a large dose, is an old bungling method, very irritating to the animal. Many a horse has been killed by forcing the medicine into the lungs in this way. With the small bottle the dose should be given by placing the right hand under the lower jaw raising the head, not too high, and with the left hand place the medicine slowly on the tongue, keeping the head elevated a

little until the medicine is taken. This is easlily done, the medicine being absorbed and a medicinal effect is the result; without deranging the digestive organs by forcing a big dose into the stomach, or down the wind pipe into the lungs. In cases where horses eat their feed, the remedy can be given on a small handful of dry bran before or after feed.

How Often to Give the Dose.

In acute diseases it is necssary to repeat the dose frequently, every fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes, for a few doses, if attended with great danger; then every hour, or two and three hours, according to the violence of the symptoms. When the remedy is adapted to the disease, improvement will set in, in the majority of cases, after a few doses. Then it follows that the remedy must be given less frequently than before.



Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Sleepy Staggers.

The horse is stupid; eats very slow: hangs the head; eyes closed; slow, noisy, or snoring breathing; pulse very slow. If you ask him to move, he is slow to comprehend your meaning; constipation of the bowels always accompanies this disease, which is often due to impaired digestion.

Treatment.

Give an injection of warm water and castile soap—about two-thirds of a bucketful; mix a small handful of salt in the water. This will move the bowels. Take tincture Nux

Vomica, one drachm (60 drops); mix in one pint of water, and give one ounce of this mixture every three hours, repeating the warm water injection every six or twelve hours. Should there be no improvement in twenty-four hours, take Tincture Opium, one drachm (60 drops); mix in one pint of water; give one ounce alternately with the Nux Vomica mixture, every two or three hree hours. Should a change for the worse take place, pulse become more rapid, breathing short and quick; horse raising his head and pushing it into the corner of his stall; head hot, symptoms of congestion of the brain, give the Fever Remedy every thirty or sixty minutes, until a change takes place for the better. At this stage of the disease cold, wet cloths should be placed on the head over the brain. Should there be obstinate constipation of the bowels, the following purgative may be given, at one dose: Raw Linseed Oil, one pint; Croton Oil, twenty drops; mix. Try the injection first, however, as it is much better in connection with the Nux Vomica and Opium, and seldom fails to give relief in the early stages; but if it is found necessary, give the above purgative. When there is an improvement noticeable, give the medicine at longer intervals between doses.

MAD STAGGERS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

In some cases the symptoms are terrible to witness.

This disease is not of frequent occurrence. It is caused by some lesion of the brain, exposure to great heat, injury inflicted on the head, and is sometimes caused by a complication of diseases. The Fever Remedy should be used for the congestion, and inflammatory condition of the brain. Pulse full and frequent; mouth hot and dry; fierce expression; dilated pupils; furious delirum, during which the animal plunges and knocks himself about. Give a dose of Fever Remedy every thirty minutes, for from four to six doses, and then from one to two hours. Cold wet cloths applied to the head often produces good effect. Bleeding and purgatives are recommended by many writers. Employ a good veterinary surgeon, if there is one to be had. Remove the animal to safe quarters, so that other horses may not be injured by his violence, and great care should be taken by the attendant while caring for the animal.

MEGRIMS—EPILEPSY,

Resemble epileptic fits it the human being, and, as a rule, they are incurable. There should be regularity in feeding and great care exercised in driving. We would recommend Tinctures of Belladonna and Nux Vomica. Take one half drachm (30 drops) of each, mix in one pint of water and give one tablespoonful of the mixture every two, three, or six hours. This is a good palliative treatment, but take no chances with a horse subject to fits. The attacks are as uncertain as the results.

TETANUS, OR LOCK-JAW.

Is the result of wounds in the feet, and usually occurs from one to three weeks after the injuries. It is also caused, by some nervous disease.

TREATMENT.

Give special attention to all wounds and injuries to the feet. [see Diseases and Treatment of the Feet]. The first symptoms and test for lock-jaw: Standing in front of the horse, raise his head; the haw (the winking membrane) of the eye, that covers the lower corner when the head is raised, often nearly covers the eye-ball; any noise or motion to excite the animal causes rigid spasm of the entire muscular system; nose poked out straight, ears cocked up and pointed forward; tail elevated, and limbs stiffened, etc. If there is a wound in the foot, cut it out freely until it bleeds; apply a warm Oil Meal poultice. Give a double dose of Fever Remedy every three hours; lock the stable door and put the key in your pocket; keep away from the animal, except at times of giving medicine; allow a bucket filled with water to stand before him, and give relaxing food; change the poultice once a day and dress the wound thoroughly each time, with one half ounce of Carbolic Acid in one half pint of water.

PARALYSIS.

FACIL.—Is confined to the muscles of the face.

HEMIPLEGIA.—Paralysis of one side of the body.

PARAPLEGIA.—Parlysis of the hind half of the body.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.—A partial loss of muscular control or power.

COMPLETE PARALYSIS.—Total loss of power, causes are: injuries to the spinal cord, congestion of the spine, etc.

SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Inflammatory disease, involving the brain and spine, with symptoms of more or less general paralysis.

These diseases in their acute stages should be treated with the Fever Remedy, as per directions, every one or two hours, until relief is afforded, then less frequent as the animal improves. Also use the liniment diluted with equal parts of water and Alcohol, bathing the spine and effected parts. Cloths wrung out of hot water should also be applied, changing them often to keep up even temperature. Place the animal in a large box stall, well bedded with straw; if unable to stand, turn him from side to side every day; use slings only when the animal can, by assistance, stand on his feet. [See Azoturia]. After the acute stage is passed, pulse natural, say in a week, ten or fifteen days, and there is yet a partial paralysis, you may use the spinal, or nerve stimulant, tincture Nux Vomica, in doses of ten drops, in one ounce of water, every three hours, making use, also, of the irritant recommended for the

cure of sweeny, as a local application to the spine and parts effected. Animals attacked with paralysis are slow to recover. The attendant must exercise great care and patience.

Diseases and Injuries of the Eye.

In Prussia, Austria, and Russia each worthy stallion is furnished with a government certificate, and under a penalty no others are allowed to serve mares. By this means such hereditary diseases as ophthalmia, roaring, ruptures, spavin, ring bone, curby hock, spongy feet, etc., are avoided.

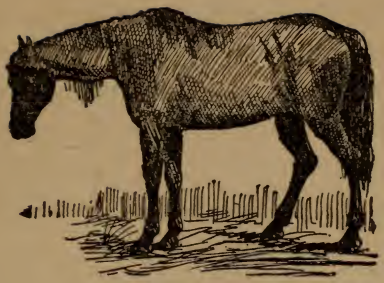
The enactment of such a law by each State Legislature of this country, would tend, after a few years, to increase the value of horses, and in a greater degree exterminate hereditary affections, especially those of the eye.

"Moon blindness" (ophthalmia) is hereditary and incurable. The treatment is only palliative and when one is certain that he has performed a cure, another attack occurs, and so on until the annimal finally becomes blind. As a local treatment during the first or inflammatory stage, use fluid extract Hamamelis (witch hazel,) one ounce, and soft water, fifteen ounces; mix. Bathe the eye freely with this; take several thicknesses of soft cotton cloth folded to make a compress; wet this with cold water and fasten over the eye to exclude the light; apply the lotion every three hours; after the fever has subsided and the eye is discolored, the pupil may be contracted and there will appear on the eye what the owner will term a "scum," but what is really a discoloration of the aqueous humor [the first water in the

eye]; now take Sulphate of Atropia three grains, soft water one ounce, mix, and with a feather put a few drops into the eye every three hours the first day, every six hours the second day, and once a day for two or three days thereafter, keeping the horse in the meantime in a dark stable; use the Witch-Hazel solution to complete a cure; feed light, easy, digestible food.

Never use any medicine in the eye of a horse that would not be just as applicable to disease in your optical organ.

If during the acute stage of eye diseases there is fever, it will be advisable to give the Fever Remedy three or four doses a day for a few days. A few drops of the following: Sulphate of Zinc three grains to the ounce of soft water, put into the eye with an eye-dropper or soft feather, or used as is reccommended for the Witch-Hazel, is also a splendid lotion. Also a good one to use when the eye has been injured, three grains to the ounce, forty-eight grains to the pint of soft water, and use freely every three, four or six hours.



Diseases of the Breathing Organs.

Congestion, or Inflammation of the Lungs.

Pneumonia, or Lung Fever.

CONGESTION.

In congestion of the lungs, the horse is hardly tied to the manger before the symptoms are readily noticed. The head hangs; the food is not touched; the breathing is short and quick; feet and ears cold; eyes fixed. At this stage of the disease the animal may have a severe congestive chill. Prompt attention is very necessary in such a case, or

your horse may be dead in a few hours, or it may terminate in a case of lung fever, which means a hard battle with this much-dreaded disease for from seven to nine days, and in the end probably the loss of your horse. Old horses seldom survive a prolonged siege of lung fever. The chances for young and middle-aged animals with proper care, are always considered favorable.

The necessary remedies should be kept always on hand, for when needed they are NEEDED AT ONCE.

Lung fever is, at times, rather lingering in its development. The breathing is somewhat accelerated and labored, and the pulse but slightly increased; the horse is dejected, with head and ears drooping; his legs are cold; stands with his feet wide apart; does not lie down or move about; eats little or nothing. Place your ear at his side over his lungs; you say you can not tell anything about that. First go to a well horse and note the peculiar sound as the air passes through the lungs; now examine the sick horse. Notice the wheezing, grating sound from the congested or inflamed lungs; this is easily done. In the first stages of inflammation of the lungs there is not much cough noticed, as the cough is suppressed on account of the pain caused by coughing. Soon as relief is given the animal may cough more. If it is a loose cough, it is a favorable indication, as it is evident that the congestion is being thrown off. You may have a case of bronchitis, or pleurisy, with inflammation of the lungs, or either, as different, distinct diseases. Bronchitis effects the tubes that penetrate and ramify the structure of the lungs. Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, the membrane that covers the lungs, (the lining membrane that covers the cavity of the chest). While

pneumonia is an inflammation of the cellular portion of the lungs.

TREATMENT.

For a congestive chill, give the Fever Remedy every twenty or thirty minutes until chill is broken; three or four doses will probably be sufficient. Blanket the horse; rub his legs and put on bandages, in order to bring heat to the surface. Keep him quiet; the pulse may run up to eighty or ninety; I have known it to be 104 and the respiration from forty to sixty. After chill is broken and pulse reduced a relapse may set in; high fever comes on; give dose every hour of Fever Remedy until relief is obtained. The horse will show signs of relief by holding up his head, being inclined to eat, changing his position, etc. As the animal improves give medicine less frequent. If, however, in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours there is not a marked improvement, and it seems evident that a siege of lung fever is unavoidable, pulse about sixty, alternate the Cough Remedy with the Fever Remedy, every one or two hours, and continue the medicine day and night. It may be four, six or eight days before a favorable change takes place. The eighth day is looked upon as the termination of the disease, for better or worse.

Should there have been, as is often the case, inflammation of the pleura in connection, hydrothorax may set in —dropsy, a collection of fluid in the cavity of the chest, the result of pleurisy—and the animal finally die from dropsy of the chest. During the treatment of the second stage of

lung fever, do not become impatient and increase the dose of the medicine. Follow the directions, for they are based upon years of experience. Let your patient take a small drink of water, or oat meal gruel, before each dose of medicine. If fevers crave water, then water is the souvereign remedy, in moderate quantity. Note this, and don't forget the water or gruel in fevers and inflammations.

When the pulse becomes more natural, give medicine at longer intervals between doses. As the animal regains his appetite great care must be taken that he does not overload his stomach with improper food.

Remember, that it is just as necessary to regulate the food for an animal when sick, as it is for the human being. During the sub-acute stage [second stage] of lung fever, give oat meal gruel in place of water, if the animal will drink it. This is made by stirring about one pint of oat meal in a bucketful of water, until thoroughly mixed. This will help keep up the animal's strength. When convalescent, give the Tonic Powders, and allow your patient to have very moderate exercise each day. All animals should be given a box stall during an attack of lung fever.

BRONCHITIS.

Congestion or inflammation of the delicate lining of the wind-pipe and upper air passages. A short cough, often suppressed and painful. In acute cases there is more or less fever. Sometimes the attack is ushered in by chills, quick breathing; the legs and body of an uneven temper-

ature. In some cases the cough is most distressing, being prolonged, dry and of a racking nature. The Fever Remedy is the proper medicine to be given, and the doses to be regulated by the condition of the patient. If the disease is ushered in with a chill, treat same as for congestive chill, and then same as for lung fever. Should the cough be prolonged, in a few days alternate the Cough Remedy with the Fever Remedy, or let it take the place of the Fever Remedy; to be given at intervals as the state of the case may require, say every three, four or six hours. If the cough is the only symptom, and the animal seems well otherwise, use the Cough Remedy until a cure is effected.

PLEURISY.

This disease is quickly developed and it has been mistaken for spasmodic colic. The symptoms are: Sometimes a chill and fever, occasional painful, short, and suppressed cough, and careful breathing, though not so quick and short as in inflammation of the lungs; there is a grunting respiration; ears and legs change from hot to cold, and from cold to hot. If the horse is turned short around he will seem stiff; grunt when moved, caused by the pain in his chest. Will often paw with his front foot; lie down, but never ROLL, as in colic; gets right up again, and never feeds, as he often does when attacked with colic, between the pains. Pressure made between the ribs causes intense pain, making the animal shrink and often grunt. Bandage the limbs and blanket the animal as in lung fever, and treat with Fever Remedy. Give frequent doses until relieved, then at greater intervals until cured.

LARYNGITIS.

Inflammation of larynx, accompanied with dullness, a short cough at almost every breath. A continual cough, with a slight enlargement under the throat. The horse resists a presure on the affected parts, and carries the head as though his neck was stiff. The breathing is hurried, the pulse full and throbbing. The Fever Remedy will cure laryngitis. Dose every one, two or three hours, according to condition of the disease. Hot cloths wrung out and placed in a cloth cut to fit around the neck and changed often, is very beneficial in severe acute cases, and the use of the irritant or blister in sub-acute and chronic cases can be resorted to in obstinate cases in connection with the Cough Remedy as per directions.

CHRONIC COUGH

Is caused by a thickening of the mucous membrane which covers the inside of the larynx and upper air tubes, and is the result of neglected acute inflammation of those delicate membranes. Give the Cough Remedy every six hours. It will give relief and cure in most cases. In connection with the Cough Remedy, in long-continued, obstinate coughs, a blister applied to the throat, and down over the wind-pipe, if there is bronchitis, often proves of great benefit. The Spavin and Ring Bone blister, diluted with equal parts of lard well mixed, may be used. In about three days after this application, rub on some glycerine, etc.

HEAVES.

The symptoms are well known to owners and horse dealers, but the cure is not so well understood. Much has been said by authors in relation to the curability of heaves. Some advocate one method, some another; but in most cases the remedies are only palliative. In the treatment of this disease special attention should be given to hygiene. Water should be given often and in small quantities; the animal should have regular exercise; it should be remembered that a quart of oats contains as much nourishment as an armful of hay. Authorities claim that this disease is produced by pressure on the diaphragm from too much food in the stomach and bowels; hence its cure by lessening the quantity of food to occupy the same space. The treatment found to be most beneficial in my practice is the Cough Remedy. Give a teaspoonful on a small handful of dry bran every three or six hours, until relieved, then once or twice a day, and give special attention to feed and water as directed. Great claims are made for Tartar Emetic and many horses have been destroyed by its injudicious use—given in too large doses in the crude state.

IT DOES NOT REQUIRE DRUGS IN DOSES SUFFICIENT TO DESTROY THE ANIMAL IN ORDER TO GET A GRAND MEDICAL EFFECT; BEAR THIS IN MIND AND BE CONTENTED WITH THE DOSES PRESCRIBED HEREIN, IF YOU WISH TO MEET WITH FAVORABLE RESULTS. NEVER EXPECT TO FORCE A CURE, BUT ENDEAVOR TO AID NATURE IN HER EFFORTS TO THROW OFF DISEASE. Boneset tea, a strong decoction added to the feed in the quantity of one pint, once, twice or three

times a day; this is harmless and a good tonic from which I have seen good results.

Prof. Law recommends the following:—Fowler's Solution, one ounce; extract of Belladonna, one drachm; tincture of Ginger, one-half drachm; mix in a pint of water for a drench; give every morning for a month or two. I have then taken the same mixture and given an ounce dose three times a day, thereby making sixteen doses out of Prof. Law's dose. I have used this after my method with good results.

Where there is a hard, dry, deep-seated cough, it can be relieved with the Cough Remedy as directed. Dampen all the feed during this disease, and give very little hay. Lime-Water, made by stirring four ounces of lime into a half bucketful of water, when sprinkled on the feed in a quantity of about four ounces at a time, is beneficial; it is an antacid and will improve digestion.

Prepare the Lime-Water as follows: Take four ounces fresh unslacked lime, and put in one gallon of water. Stir briskly, and then let it stand and settle. Pour off the clear solution and use only this.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

The best application for burns is, one pint of raw Linseed Oil, and one-half pint Lime-Water, (see Lime-Water for heaves) stirring together until the mixture resembles thick cream. Apply this mixture freely once a day to the burned parts; spread on cotton or linen rags for few days; then the sores should be dressed with Cosmoline Ointment,

in which has been mixed Carbolic Acid—about ten or twenty drops of the Acid to one ounce of the Ointment.

Note the Lime-Water and Linseed Oil. This is an excellent application for watery and itching skin diseases.

Influenza—Called Pinkeye,

EPIZOOTIC AND DISTEMPER.

When uncomplicated, consists of two factors, a general fever, and a specific affection of the mucous membranes of the nose, eyes, mouth, throat, and air passages.

The animal is dull, off his feed. The pulse is quickened and feeble, the breathing slightly hurried, the mouth dry and hot; there is a congestive swelling of the mucous membranes; the eyes are swollen and tears flow down the face. In some cases we find indications of sore throat; difficulty in swallowing; swelling of the glands between the jaws; frequent irritating cough.

It is a peculiarity of influenza—pinkeye—that throughout its whole course there is depression of spirits, languor, and muscular weakness. The attacks of one year differ from those of another, and even at the same period, individual cases present different symptoms. During this disease the horse is predisposed to take serious complications without the latter ever losing its specific features. The acute symptoms continue for a few days, more or less; the fever subsides, yet the patient is weak, and not in condition for hard work. Exercise should be given daily, as soon as

acute stage is over, but little or no work, as in very many cases too early return to labor has led to fatal relapses.

The pulse ranges from 50 to 60 in this disease. In complications, such as congestion, or inflammation of the lungs, and in relapses, pulse will run from 80 to 90, and the breathing 40 to 50, and with such symptoms as the latter you want to look out. Use the Fever Remedy. In chills, dose every twenty minutes until chill is broken, then dose every hour until serious symptoms are relieved; pulse down to the former 50, 60, or less, then two, three and four hour doses, until pulse is natural, 36 to 40.

During the acute stage of influenza, or any other acute diseases, the symptoms of fever, swollen eyes; sore throat, known by pain and difficulty in swallowing; swollen glands about the jaws; irritating cough; short quick breathing, or very noisy respiration; hot or cold ears and legs; heat of body. These symptoms, any or all of them, with high pulse—fever—call for the Fever Remedy. In a reasonable time, according to symptoms, should the cough seem to be the most troublesome symptom, alternate the Cough Remedy with the Fever Remedy, every two, three, or six hours, or let the Cough Remedy take the place of the Fever Remedy. (See indications for Cough Remedy).

As a tonic when the case is cured, give the Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders; also for any after discharge from the nose, or nasal gleet resulting from any catarrhal troubles, etc. It is often said by horse owners it is only distemper, and requires no treatment. This is a mistake; many horses are thick winded, whistlers, and left with chronic coughs, incurable, that could have been prevented and cured if attended to in time.

NASAL GLEET.

This is a chronic discharge from the nostrils, the result of neglected catarrh and colds.

TREATMENT.

The Tonic Powders will cure cases, if not of too long standing. I have treated obstinate cases with Sulphate of Copper, one ounce; powdered Gentian, one ounce; mix well; divide into twelve powders, and give one powder morning and evening, mixed in the feed. Inject into the nostrils a solution of one and one-half drachm of Carbolic Acid in one pint of luke warm water. For this use a two ounce syringe, and throw about two ounces up each nostril once or twice a day.

GLANDERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER CAREFULLY.

It will seem proper to make mention of this loathsome, contageous and infectious disease, following nasal gleet. Experience has taught the veterinary surgeon that all cases with chronic discharge from the nostrils, should be looked upon with suspicion; therefore it is well for inexperienced horse owners to have a careful examination made of such cases, before attempting any course of treatment.

Caries of the upper jaw bones, at the root of some diseased molar tooth, sometimes causes an offensive discharge

from the nose, called nasal gleet. An expert will at once detect the true cause in such cases. Glanders and farcy are always the same—a contageous and infectious disease—and is not the result of influenza, catarrh, or so-called distempers. If your horses have had any catarrhal disease, that was not glanders or farcy, you need have no fears of its terminating in this dreaded disease. Glanders and farcy are incurable. The disease can be covered up in the system, to again break out at some future time.

The three main symptoms of glanders are:

First, discharge from the nose.

Second, swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, in some cases adhering to the jaw on the affected side.

Third, ulcers of a PECULIAR CHANCROUS CHARACTER IN THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE SEPTUM OF THE NOSE.

The ulcers may be situated too high to be seen. Note the third symptom, which, if present and fully developed, the diagnosis glanders is established beyond a doubt. Much has been written about the discharge, its character, etc.; also about the enlarged glands. There is one thing noticeable in the glands, they never suppurate, even if blistered severely, as the enlarged glands do in influenza. Understand me to say, that with all the symptoms of glanders, and the peculiar, scooped out, ragged edged ulcers, (not visible) PROOF IS WANTING, unless circumstantial evidence show it to be a case of glanders—the ulcers must be there or there is room for doubt. Farcy is external glanders; its seat is in and immediately beneath the skin, and in which boils (glander buboes) and ulcers of a very infectious and chancrous character, make their appearance. Shoot this case with a well aimed bullet. (Read the laws of the State

of Ohio relative to infectious and contagious diseases of animals). Use as a disinfectant, one drachm Carbolic Acid in one pint of water, or one ounce of the Acid to a bucketful of water. First scrub the manger with boiling hot water, then with a broom apply the above mixture. All the bedding used by the diseased animal should be burned, and the stable thoroughly cleansed and renovated. As glanders and farcy are communicated from the horse to the human family, great care should be taken in attending animals suffering from this dreaded disease.

In all cases of throat and catarrhal diseases (so-called distempers) separate the sick from the well horses. Exercise a little care and caution and you will prevent the spread of these diseases. Give glanders and farcy a deep hole in the ground and you will stamp it out of existence.

The Digestive Organs.

MOUTH, THROAT, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

The process which converts dry oats and hay into rich blood and firm flesh, is a wonderfully complicated one, and requires an extensive labratory. This great change is wrought during the passage of the food from the mouth through the intestinal tube, which, in the horse, is ninety feet in length, and in the ox nearly two hundred feet. This intricate and delicate process is easily disturbed, and hence the loss of appetite, impaired digestion, and irregularity of

the bowels, causing colic, gripes, hoven, (accumulation of gas in the stomach of cattle, and acute indigestion in the horse) scouring, dysentery, inflammation of the bowels; obstructions, such as hair balls, or twisting, or the telescoping of one part of the intestines into another; rupture, "strangulated hernia," etc.

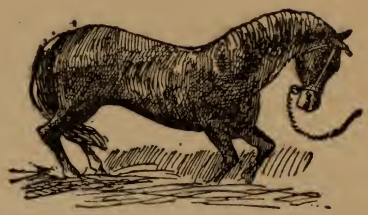
Diseases of Digestion.

Indigestion is derangement of the process by which the food is digested; it is disorder rather than structural disease of the stomach. It arises from giving indigestible food; allowing too much food after giving too little; eating too much at long intervals; imperfect chewing; too rapid feeding; diseases, or irregularities of the teeth [see chapter on Horses' Teeth].

Dentistry is a very important part of veterinary science. It is food properly masticated that benefits the horse, and not the amount consumed. Watering too soon after feeding is injurious; severe work soon after a meal causes indigestion, often acute, called colic [see Colic]. In deranged digestion the tongue is foul and coated, the mouth slimy. The appetite is unnatural; sometimes the horse eats very greedily, or may eat very little, minces on feed; drinks but little or may crave large quantities of water; takes one kind of food and leaves another, or prefers dirty straw to the best oats and hay. The horse soon gets out of condition, loses flesh, and skin looks hide-bound. He sweats easily and does not work as well as formerly, being weak and spiritless.

If the teeth are out of shape, no remedy, tonic or alterative will cure the case—the cause must be removed. Have his teeth put in shape. But if the teeth are not at fault, a tonic is called for, and Gove's Powders are invaluable in such cases. If the horse is off its feed, give an even teaspoonful of the Powders, dry on the tongue, two or three times a day. Take away all the food, and feed very little at a time. Water before feeding, or not too soon after. The horse requires feed dry; in masticating, (chewing) saliva is secreted and mingled with the food, which assists in digestion. Soft bran mashes, are injurious to horses. Why? Because it is taken into the stomach as food not masticated; ferments, sours and deranges the stomach and bowels, and passes off as a laxative and irritant. Wet bran and oats mixed, is not good, the oats is not ground, and passed whole. If a mash is fed, it should be merely dampened, so that the horse will be obliged to chew it. Bran and oats mixed and fed dry, is better.

The practice of mixing salt in large quantities with the horses' food, is a mistake; a tablespoonful given clear, twice a week is sufficient. Good oats and hay, with a small quantity of coarse dry bran added to the oats is best for roadsters. Work horses may be fed corn with oats to advantage, in cold weather. Ohio feeds more corn to horses than any other state, and can show more blind horses than any Northern state, to my knowledge. Horses can be fattened for the market faster on corn than oats. The city glue factories profit by it, and the call for additional horses from the farmer, is the only benefit derived from stall feeding.



COLIC IN ITS DIFFERENT FORMS AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Colic is a common and dangerous disease caused by acute indigestion, arising from over-feeding or improper food, eating too rapidly, the grain not being properly masticated; and often due to long, sharp, ulcerated and diseased teeth; the grain taken into the stomach not being properly masticated, ferments. The symptoms are those of colic, the horse belching up gas from the stomach; this is a very dangerous disease, and the result is a ruptured stomach, or congestion or inflammation of the stomach and mucous membranes. Flatulant colic is caused by fermentation in the colon, and watering too soon after feeding, washing the food out of the stomach before it is digested. Spasmodic colic is an inflammatory, spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the intestines.

In all the above cases you will find the pulse is natural,

except it may be quickened a little by the exertion. In acute indigestion the mouth will be dry and white colored, and the horse may turn up the nose and upper lip, which is a sure sign of derangement in either the stomach or bowels. In spasmodic colic the pulse is natural until colic progresses. Now it becomes quickened; look out for inflammation of the bowels. The mouth is moist and natural in spasmodic colic, while in inflammation of the bowels it is hot and dry. The breathing in colic is full and natural, except as quickened by exertion, while in inflammation of the bowels it is short and quick. THE PULSE IS YOUR GUIDE in all inflammations. In colic it will be about forty, while in inflammation of the bowels it will be from sixty to eighty, hard and wiry before the disorder is fully developed. Every owner of horses should be able to tell the difference between colic and inflammation of the bowels. Colic is sudden in its attack, pulse rarely much quickened in the early stage of the disease; legs and ears of natural temperature. Relief is obtained from rubbing the belly and from motion, with intervals of rest; strength scarcely effected; he will fall down and roll without fear of anything; profuse perspiration often breaks out over him.

In cases of acute indigestion—gas in the stomach—the horse is in great distress all the time, but in spasmodic colic there are intervals of ease, while in inflammation of the bowels the pain is constant, and at times cutting and griping, pulse very much quickened, but small and wiry, often scarcely to be felt; legs and ears cold, belly very sensitive to the touch; motion increases the pain; constant pain and great weakness; the animal does not throw itself violently down, as in colic, but lies down carefully and tries to steady

himself on his back. As it progresses the symptoms are augmented. The legs and ears get deathly cold; the pulse becomes weaker and imperceptible; the mouth gets cold and clammy; mortification sets in; the pain ceases and he may stand up a short time, but soon falls violently to the ground, and after a few struggles, expires.

Immediate treatment is necessary. Cure your animals with Gove's Colic Remedy, for all forms of colic—Spasmodic and flatulent, acute indigestion, colic from retention of urine, colic with diarrhœa, hoven in cattle, etc.

Give one tablespoonful in equal amount of water, on the tongue as a drench, every ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, until relief is obtained, then every thirty or sixty minutes, until cured.

For diarrhœa not attended with colic, dose every one or two hours. For colts or calves one-third the above dose is sufficient. Inflammation of the bowels and long continued cases of colic with inflammation, pulse 60 to 80. Alternate this remedy with Gove's Fever Remedy, according to above directions. In the early stages of various forms of colic the pulse is nearly natural, thirty-six to forty per minute, and Gove's Colic Remedy will cure. Injections of luke warm water can be given every thirty or sixty minutes with benefit, except in cases attended with diarrhœa. A little patience is necessary, and bear in mind many horses are killed by large doses of different kinds of medicines.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa in horses, colts, cattle and calves. The causes which produce this diseased state are: Food of poor

quality, exposure to cold, sudden changes of temperature, drinking impure water, etc. For diarrhœa with colic, use Colic Remedy. Fever with diarrhœa, alternate the Fever Remedy with the Colic Remedy, give dose every twenty or thirty minutes until relieved. Then every one, two or three hours, until cured. In cases not attended with colic, doses must be given according to symptoms, etc. Starch or wheat flour gruel is a good drink in times of such trouble. Give water in small quantities and often, and feed dry, clean food sparingly until better.

ACUTE DYSENTERY.

Its first symptoms may resemble colic, but the violent dysentery which soon follows locates the disease. The discharges are watery and create a very offensive smell; great thirst; pulse high, and there is more or less inflammation of the muscous membranes. (Stomach and bowels.)

TREATMENT.

Give the Fever Remedy and Colic Remedy alternately every fifteen minutes until the colic pains are relieved; then every one or two hours, according to the necessities of the case. Give flour gruel, which is made by stirring one quart of flour in a bucket of water. Allow the animal to drink often of the gruel, a small quantity at a time. Give dry feed sparingly until better.

When the animal has been restored to health give the Tonic Powders for a few days, to tone up the digestive organs and restore them to a healthy condition.

FOR COLTS AND CALVES.—Treat about in the same manner as for acute dysentery. Give five drops of Fever Remedy alternately with ten drops of Colic Remedy. This dose is for very young or small animals, and in giving the medicine, you must be governed by the age and size of the patient. Bear in mind, it is much better to give ONE-HALF the dose prescribed, and OFTENER, than to double the dose, and the result will be much more satisfactory. In ordinary cases of scours the Colic Remedy usually has the desired effect. Give a dose every one or two hours; but if the symptoms demand it, alternate the Colic Remedy with the Fever Remedy.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

These parasites do more injury to colts than to older horses; preventing a vigorous growth. The appetite is ravenous, but the animal remains thin and lean. There is often itching about the anus, which is shown by the animal rubbing its hindquarters against the wall.

The worms that infest the horse are of several kinds, the most common is lumbrici—a long round worm—sometimes gets to be eighteen inches in length; and pin worms, which inhabit the rectum, causing the animal to rub his tail against the wall.

To destroy pin worms, take Carbolic Acid, three drops in one ounce of water; mix well, and inject into the

rectum about two ounces of the above mixture every third day. Three or four applications will destroy the worms, without injury to the horse. For the long, round worms, called lumbrici, take forty grains of Santonine; mix with a tablespoonful of granulated sugar powdered fine; divide this into four equal powders, and give one to the afflicted animal before each feed, in a handful of bran. For colts, give one-half the above dose. Follow the worm powders with Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders, as per directions.

Indigestion breeds worms, as filth breeds vermin, hence treat for indigestion. Tone up the system with good wholesome food and tonic treatment.

BOTS.

If you are sure the horse has the bots, (or colic) treat as for colic. The Colic Remedy is a sure cure for supposed bots. Give doses according to the condition of the patient. See directions for colic. When the animal has recovered, give the Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders for a few days, to prevent the return of the disease.

SORE THROAT.

Sore throat is frequently a symptom of some more serious disease and care should be taken to ascertain whether it is merely of a local character, or a symptom. There is a

want of appetite, with trouble in swallowing liquids. The most certain sign is a return of part of the liquid through the nostrils when drinking.

TREATMENT.

For sore throat, take Chlorate of Potash one ounce, water one pint. Mix. Raise the head and pour about two ounces on the tongue; after a little allow the head to drop and the gargle run out; should the horse swallow a little it will do no harm. Use the gargle between the doses of Fever Remedy. In sore throat, where there is not much enlargement of the lower glands, rub coal oil on the outside of the throat, about a teaspoonful on each side. In cases where the glands are very much swollen, abscesses likely to form, apply warm poultices of oil meal to the throat, placed on a cloth cut to fit around the neck, and change the poultice every twelve hours. As soon as the abscess softens, lance freely, and if the pulse is not very high, there is no danger. Keep track of the pulse in all diseases. In cases of influenza or distemper, after acute symptoms are removed, should the discharge from the nose continue, or the horse seem weak, give the Tonic Powders. The Powders cure nasal gleet of not too long standing.

The Fever Remedy should be given every one, two or three hours; the frequency of the dose must be governed by the amount of fever, and the condition of the throat during the acute stage. This medicine is especially adapted to allaying all congestion and inflammation of any of the mucous

surfaces. Give soft feed during throat troubles, and allow a bucket of fresh water to stand where tho animal can drink often, if there is trouble in swallowing liquids.

CHOKING.

Obstacles sometimes become lodged in the upper part of the passage to the stomach, and when so lodged can, in some cases, be removed with the hand. But they often choke low down in the passage; the obstructions can usually be felt, by passing the hand down the front of the neck on the outside. The symptoms are violent efforts to swallow, the throat and neck spasmodically drawn up. If the animal attempts to swallow water, the fluid is returned through the nostrils. There is coughing and slavering, and the expression of the animal indicates great distress.

TREATMENT.

Take some raw Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, or melted lard, add some warm water; mix well in a strong bottle, and raising the animal's head pour some of the liquid into its mouth. Don't tie up the head or you might strangle the animal. This will cause much coughing but it will oil the obstruction; allow the head to drop and the mixture run out, and with your hands gently push the obstacle down. If you do not succeed, give a little more of the oil.

Ninety cases out of one hundred can be relieved in this way. Get the oil down well around the substance, and it can be easily moved downward. Be careful when pushing down with the fingers on each side of the feed tube, so as not to injure the parts. Do not resort to the whip-stock, or probang method, until you have thoroughly tried this plan.

How to Tell the Age of Horses.

From Two to Twenty-one Years.

Read the following carefully. Take no man's word for the age of a horse, unless he raised the animal. As a rule, horses said to be nine or ten, are fifteen; and when they are called twelve or thirteen, they are twenty or more years old.

When two years old the colt has twelve nippers—front teeth—and twenty grinders,—back teeth—making thirty-

two temporary, or colt teeth. These teeth are all replaced by permanent ones, between the ages of two and five years. The sixth back grinder, one in each jaw, appear at this time as permanent teeth. We now have the horse at five years old, with twenty-four grinders, twelve nippers, and four tushes—forty permanent teeth. The change takes place as follows: At two and one-half years, or before the colt is three years old, the two center nippers in the upper and lower jaw are replaced, (the top of the four teeth come off, and they grow up to stay.) At three and one-half years, or before the colt is four years old, four more nippers are replaced—two above and two below; and at four and one-half years, or before the colt is five years of age, the four corner nippers are replaced also, so at five years the teeth are all replaced, and the colt can now be called a horse, with forty permanent teeth.

Now, our guide up to eight years is in the lower nippers. At six years the two center teeth are full, without mark, (or cup) and at seven years old two more are full without mark. At eight years old the horse has a full mouth, the last two corner nippers being full. Sometimes, however, the corner nippers remain with a low place in the center for many years, called a fang-hole, being different in appearance from the seven years' old mouth. At nine years look at the upper two center nippers, and they will appear like the lower corner nippers should at eight years. At this age the front teeth are broad and smooth.

AT TEN YEARS a groove begins to appear close to the gum, on the outside of each upper corner nipper.

AT TWENTY-ONE years old this groove has extended from the gum to the bottom of the tooth—eleven years to

grow through the tooth. The extent of the groove will determine the age, and can be relied on as the nearest guide to tell the age of horses. You can not be fooled very much on any horses' age after they are ten years old, if you use your own judgement and follow this guide closely. You have the experience of the writer, gathered from years of practice, with special attention given to horse dentistry, and the changes that take place in horses' teeth Horsemen are not experts on telling the horses' age, particularly after eight years, and often are badly fooled themselves.

A word more for your special benefit: When you are dealing for horses older than twenty-one, as shown by the groove explained, examine their grinders. If WORN OUT, look out! If sharp and uneven, or a long tooth noticed, front teeth (nippers) too long, preventing the grinders from coming together, the writer can correct all this trouble and put the mouth in shape, so that old horses can masticate their feed, thrive, and become useful.

LAMPAS IN THE HORSE.

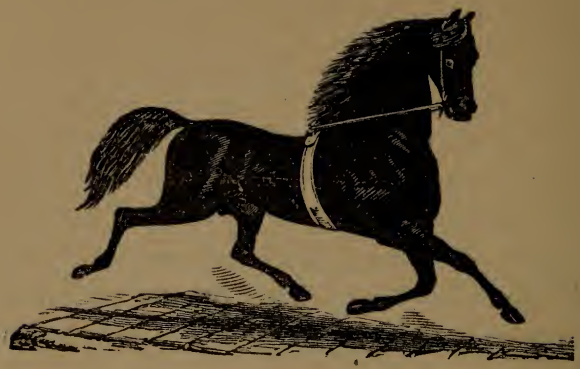
The fact that the two-year-old colt's thirty-two teeth are all replaced, and eight more make their appearance as permanent teeth before he is five years old, IS SUFFICIENT CAUSE, WHY AT TIMES THE COLT IS SUPPOSED TO BE TROUBLED WITH LAMPAS (OFF HIS FEED).

The teeth should receive attention, and like baby teeth in children, should, when loose and partially detached, be extracted, in place of the cruel treatment often practiced of

BURNING THE LAMPAS. Horses that are unpleasant drivers, are made so by sharp teeth, which should be floated off smooth, to cure this trouble.

TREATMENT

For lampas consists in feeding soft food, and washing out the mouth with some astringent lotion, such as decoction of White Oak Bark, or with Chlorate of Potash, two drachms, mixed in one pint of water. Cutting or burning the bars is wholly uncalled for.



Lameness in the Horse.

What every man wants to know is where the trouble lies, and how to cure it.

In slight lameness it is often a question which limb or foot the horse is lame in. Dropping the head when the sound fore foot srikes the ground, and raising the head when the lame foot comes in contact with the ground, explains on which side, and in which limb or foot the lameness is located in. This same rule applies to the hindquarters as well as the front.

All cases of lameness, unless very slight, have their peculiar characteristics, both while the horse is at rest or when in motion. If there is a sore corn in the foot, or a bruised heel, the horse will not stand flat on his foot, when at rest, but will turn up his heel, causing the weight of that limb to rest on his toe.

NOTE THIS: The limb relaxed, the knee bent, the foot behind its fellow, indicates shoulder lameness. In motion the horse drags the foot, swinging the limb outward in a half circle. The old idea that the horse advances and points the foot, is a mistake.

The lame horse that points the foot when at rest, heel slightly raised; resting the lame foot on the toe, has sub-acute, or chronic NAVICULAR, OR COFFIN JOINT DISEASE. If both feet are affected, then the toes are pointed forward alternately, and when in motion the animal strikes his toe, or toes, into the ground—travels almost entirely on his toes. By this his stride is shortened, and the muscles of the shoulder are thrown out of their natural use, and become contracted and shrunken, hence the belief that the horse is shoulder-stove, or is lame from sweeny.

The horse that, when in motion brings his heels to the ground first, and has rings around the hoof wide apart at heels, running together in front, has chronic laminitis, or has been foundered in the feet. In acute laminitis (founder in the feet), the animal advances the front feet and stands way back on his heels, with the hind feet up under the body as far as possible, in order to take the weight from off his front feet.

The horse lame from ring bone, sand-crack, inflammation of the carpus, (knee-bones) or os pedis, (foot-bone) also in stifle joint lameness, will bring the foot down heel first when in motion.

The horse with little or no lameness at first, but increased on motion, is lame from sore shins, side bones, splints, or disease of the knee.

The horse that is quite sore or lame at first on motion,

diminishing from exercise, is lame from spavin, navicular disease, corns, or rheumatism.

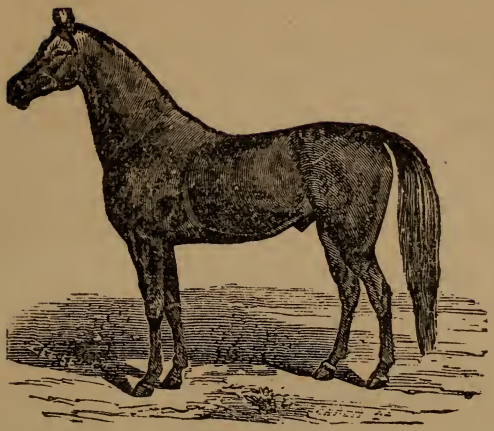
Lameness is not a disease in itself, but a symptom of disease or injury. In all cases make a thorough examination of the foot before locating the lameness.

Treatment for Acute Sprains.

The use of hot water, intelligently applied, will be found a very safe, simple and efficient remedy for allaying inflammations, pains and congestion. The principle is to apply all the heat the animal can bear, but not enough to scald or burn. This should be continued for at least half an hour for strains and sprains, applying hot cloths as bandages with dry ones over them, repeated two or three times a day. I use the hot applications in all local inflammations, and apply the Liniment diluted, as directed on each bottle, freely after each bath.

Counter Irritants.

After inflammation is removed, if the lameness still remains, the application of counter irritants, or blister, will be rendered necessary. [See irritant and blister, their uses, etc.] But be careful and not blister while the parts are in a state of acute inflammation. This is the great secret to the successful removal of blemishes, callouses and tumors.



Navicular or Coffin Joint Lameness

A serious and obscure lameness in the fore feet, if neglected or not properly treated, causes a change of structure or degeneration to take place in the parts, so as to make a cure impossible. Hence it is very important to be able to locate the disease and know how to give proper treatment in acute stages.

When the foot of the horse is in its natural condition, the frog is its strong point of support. Paring, or the use of thick or high calk shoes raise the frog from all possible contact with the ground, consequently through the want of this natural support to the frog, great strain is thrown upon the tendon at every step or jump the horse makes. The foot is weakened, and inflammation of the lower joint and lameness is the result.

How to Locate the Disease.

The horse is examined, and finding no apparent trouble in the foot, you should raise the foot and place the thumb over the middle of the flexor tendon, on either side, as deeply as can be reached in the hollow of the heel, the foot being bent back, make a pressure; this causes pain and considerable flinching; next, if the horse is taken by the head and turned short around, he will show increased lameness. In most cases the horse will advance the foot and rest it on the toe, the heel slightly elevated. If both feet are involved, he will alternate the pointing, first one then the other; when walked he will appear to be trying to go on his toe or toes. The inflammation of the internal parts of the hoof causes it to contract and become smaller than its fellow. The horse will go worse when the heel is lowered, and will go better when the heel is raised, and especially so if the toe is rounded to aid mobility. Bear this in mind when he is to be shod.

Treatment.

Take off the shoe and put the foot in a quite warm bath for one hour; then take two parts of Oil Meal to one of powdered Slippery Elm; mix with warm water and poultice the foot, leaving the poultice on for twenty-four hours; then change from poultice to hour baths, and then to poultice again. Continue this course of treatment until you overcome all inflammation possible; five or six days may be required to do this; then clip off the hair around the coronary

band [about an inch wide will do] and apply Spavin and Ring Bone Blister; rub well in, and in forty-eight hours the foot can be given a warm bath. Use Cosmoline Ointment on the hoof to prevent evaporation; pay attention to shoeing as directed; give the animal a box stall, and in about three weeks give the second treatment. I have succeeded in curing many cases by this course of treatment. Be in no hurry about the blister; get the fever well out first. Use Glycerine on the blistered surface, instead of Lard.

LAMINITIS—FOUNDER IN THE FEET.

The horse lifts his feet from the ground, first one then the other. The feet are hot. Pick up one foot, and the horse will not stand upon the other. In turning around he puts his front feet away out; stands on his heels, and places the hind feet up under the body to take the weight off the front feet. In bad cases the animal trembles and quivers, his eyes glare, his nostrils are dilated, and he often groans with pain, and sweats. His pulse is full, strong and rapid. His breathing is quickened, and he is very unwilling to move. If pushed backward will elevate his toes, (front feet), throw his weight upon his heels, and run the hind feet up under the body. Sometimes he will lie down upon his side for hours, with his legs stretched out, apparently relieved by this position. Such are the symptoms of acute founder, but frequently it is much less severe in its character.

TREATMENT.

This, as is often practiced, is far more hurtful than beneficial. First remove the shoes from the horses' feet. This should be carefully done. Raise the clinches without lifting up the foot, if the horse is bad, then draw out the nails and remove the shoes. Should the horse be lying down, take the shoes off and let him lie. Place the front feet in quite warm poultices made of bran. The poultices can be medicated with Arnica, one ounce to one-half bucket of wet bran. If the Arnica is not at hand, use without. Wet the poultice with warm water every three hours, and change them every twenty-four hours. Give the Fever Remedy, a dose every hour, for twelve hours; then every two hours for twenty-four hours, and every four or six hours until cured. Keep the bran poultices on the feet until acute symptom [fever] is removed, then wrap cloths around the feet, using cold water to wet the cloths with. When he walks all right, and the feet are partially dried out, use Cosmoline ointment for a hoof Ointment. Apply all over the hoof and the sole and frog every day. If the case is slow in recovering, in a week or so, if the horse seems stiff, apply Spavin and Ring Bone Cure all around the hoof in the hair, about two inches wide. Make one application, and attend the hoofs with the Ointment.

If the directions for the first treatment are strictly followed, no blistering will be needed. Chronic cases are benefited by cold bran poultices, or cloths wet with cold water, kept on the feet over night, following it with Cosmoline Ointment. Have the horse shod in all cases, the toe of shoe rolled of, [filed off] so the horse can travel on his heels.

Bone Spavin Lameness.

The symptoms in bone spavin lameness are so well known, I will simply give the treatment, which is as follows:

First remove the fever by giving the seat of the disease a hot bath, about twice a day for a few days; then clip off the hair over the seat of the disease and apply the Spavin and Ring Bone Cure; rub well in for about five minutes. Make the application in the morning and tie the horse up to keep him from biting the parts for twenty-four hours. In about three or four days apply some Glycerine to the blistered surface, using the Glycerine every day to keep the parts soft. Give the horse two weeks of uninterrupted rest in a box stall, and then repeat the blister, with two weeks more rest, and if not all right, have the case fired by a competent veterinary surgeon. The chances in young and middle-aged horses for a cure of the lameness is favorable, while in old horses, with few exceptions, spavin lameness is incurable. I do not fire in the first stage of spavin, but in cases that have been blistered, or where there are large deposits, would recommend firing with the pyro puncture iron. A rest of six weeks is advisable, and then moderate work—no hard pulling or rapid driving.

The shoe for a lame, spavined horse should be a little longer, the toe low and heel raised; this will ease the strain upon the seat of the disease.

Splint Lameness.

In some cases this is rather an obscure trouble, and often, as in the case of navicular disease, the horse has to

submit to cruel treatment at the hands of its owner or some pretended horse doctor. The lightning liniments are rubbed on the shoulder and everywhere, except the right place. After a time the horse recovers from lameness, and the last one that had a whack at the case was the good fellow. It is natural for horses to recover from disease, and the bony deposits are thrown out to repair the inflamed and painful disease; soon as there is a union the inflammation subsides, and the horse is over the lameness, as when the broken bone in man unites, the break causes a bony matter to be thrown out which repairs the disease. When a small splint is thrown out under the flexor tendon, the horse is quite lame, as it causes inflammation of the covering of the tendon. You pick up the foot and pass the thumb from the knee along down the splint bone under the tendon, you will be able to feel any enlargement. Stop and make steady firm pressure with the thumb; the horse will quickly show you that you have touched the tender place. While you cannot see it you can easily feel it, and cause the horse to show it is very sore. A strain of the covering of the splint bones, a bruise, an inflammation, as said before, causes the two bones to grow together; the fever subsides and sometimes the splint apparently has gone; swelling has gone; but a union of the bones remain.

TREATMENT.

Give the leg a hot bath and use Gove's Liniment, diluted as directed, morning and evening. Apply a bandage from pastern to knee, then turn some of the diluted liniment

on each side of the bandage. See that the shoe is level, sometimes one side is higher than the other, which may cause this trouble. If the lameness does not subside in a reasonable time, blister with the Spavin and Ring Bone Cure, apply Glycerine every three or four days to keep the parts soft. Repeat this treatment in two weeks if needed.

RING BONE LAMENESS.

The same treatment recommended for bone spavin should be used for this disease. If the ringbone is on the hind leg, use a high heel shoe, or a low toe and heel raised; if on a front foot, the shoe should be of the Roburg form; the advantages are its rounded form; it supplies the lack of mobility. Heels of shoe low and the toe rounded sharply, which will enable the foot to roll easily or turn upon the toe. While ringbone is forming it may be somewhat difficult to locate the lameness before it shows an enlargement. Be sure in all cases of acute lameness, to have the foot examined very carefully; being satisfied it is all right, look for navicular trouble by pressure as directed. Now examine the coronet joint at the top of the hoof; make a pressure with the two thumbs on each side, steady, hard pressure at the same time; if there is inflammation it will be shown by flinching. Should you become satisfied the trouble is there, use the cooling lotion to allay the fever and prevent a deposit of bone. By locating bone spavin, ringbone, and splint while the parts are first inflamed, these diseases can be surely prevented. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. Bone spavin, ringbone and splints

are all the same disease (Exostosis—unnatural growth of bone), caused by an inflammation of bone from a strain or bruise. The cure is anchylosis (union of bones). Hence, rest and quiet, to give the parts a chance to unite; the blistering and firing rouses the deposit and hardens it, assisting nature to complete an anchyloses, (union) and a cure of lameness. When a bony deposit is once formed, it cannot be removed. Horse doctors who claim to remove the above diseases should not be trusted. They are dishonest, or do not know what constitutes such difficulties.

SIDE BONES.

The side cartilages of the fore feet which are attached to the coffin bone (the lower bone in the hoof) at the back part, which in health are elastic from pressure, become ossified, (changed to hard bone) enlarged and unyielding. This is caused by concussion on hard paved streets. It is claimed by some to be hereditary. The writer thinks high calk shoes the principle cause of this trouble. No doubt many horses are sore, and lame in their front feet, from ossified cartilages.

TREATMENT.

Treat as for inflammation of the feet. To remove the fever, use a bar shoe, and blister with Spavin and Ringbone Cure, use Cosmoline Ointment on the hoof and Glycerine

on the blistered parts. Two or three blisters over the enlargement, three weeks apart, will usually remove the lameness, though the animal will always have a slight defect in action in front.

STRAINED TENDONS.

The tendons will be swollen, and the horse step on the toe. The limb must be bathed well in hot water, [warm as you can bear your hand in] twice or three times a day, and use Gove's Liniment, diluted as directed. Beware of strong irritants and blisters. In this case use a bandage after the baths, being careful to not bandage too tight. Continue this treatment until inflammation is removed, then blister with Spavin and Ring Bone Cure. A teaspoonful rubbed in on each side of the tendons is sufficient, and be in no hurry about the blister. In the majority of cases blistering is not required. Give the horse rest and time to recover. In some cases a high heeled shoe can be tacked on to advantage, to enable the horse to step on his toe and thus keep the strain off the tendons until they recover, and gradually lower the heel of the shoe as the horse improves.

CURB.

Curb is a strain of the ligament passing around the back part of the hock, and a swelling or bulging at that part. Here a great mistake is often made, even by practical

men. Never blister until all fever is removed, or you will callous and harden the curb so it can not be removed.

Treat with a view to remove inflammation. For this use Gove's Liniment, diluted, after hot baths. This will remove nine cases out of ten, when the curb is first thrown out. Chronic cases of curb should also be prepared for a blister by the use of hot baths, which softens it up and you get much better results in this way. As a blister for curb use the Spavin and Ring Bone Cure. No better blister is known for callouses and hard tumors. Have the horse shod without toe calk on the shoe, with the heels raised a little higher than the calks usually are. This relieves the strain upon the seat of the curb. Repeat the blister every three weeks, [it requires that length of time to get the benefit of a blister] and use Glycerine to keep the parts soft, in place of Lard.

SHOULDER LAMENESS.

Ninety cases of lameness out of every one hundred are lame below the shoulder and hip. Symptoms of shoulder lameness are: The animal drags the leg with the toe on the ground, with an outward swing of the limb when attempting to move; the limb is relaxed; knee bent; foot behind its fellow when at rest.

Give fomentations and use Liniment, diluted, and give the animal plenty of rest. Continue this treatment making an application twice a day. If not all right in two or three weeks, apply the blister, [Spavin and Ring Bone Cure] giving the animal perfect rest in a roomy stall. Or, you may use the irritant recommended for sweeny.

Hip Lameness.

In hip lameness there is a dragging or swinging motion of the limb. Heat, swelling and soreness from pressure, over the joint or muscles of the hip. When the horse is moved backward he throws the limb outward.

Give the same treatment recommended for shoulder lameness. Bear in mind, mistakes are often made in locating shoulder and hip lameness. Examine the foot and limb very carefully before locating any lameness. This is a very safe plan.

Rheumatism.

Sudden lameness is its first marked symptom. Its location is in one or more of the joints—shoulder, stifle, hock, pastern, hip, etc. The affected parts are sensitive to the touch, and swollen. The breathing and pulse are both quickened in ACUTE RHEUMATISM. The lameness has a marked tendency to shift from one side to the other—from one front limb to the other—but never from a front limb to a hind limb. Chronic rheumatism is milder in character, and of longer duration. It has the same peculiarity of lameness, but is not so severe. When the lumbar muscles are the seat of the disease, it is called lumbago; and when the disease effects the muscles between the ribs it is called pleurodynia. Cases are met with very similar to the human sciatic rheumatism.

TREATMENT

Apply hot cloths to the affected parts, and use Liniment as directed. In ACUTE CASES give alternately with the Fever Remedy, the following: Tincture Rhus Toxicondendron, one teaspoonful in one pint of water; give one tablespoonful of the mixture alternately as stated above, every two or three hours. When the animal is better, give less frequently.

In chronic cases give the Rhus Toxicondendron mixture, one ounce doses, once, twice, or three times a day; when better, one dose every two or three days. THE COUNTER IRRITANT recommended for sweeny may be used for rheumatism, but only in chronic cases.

SPRAINS OF THE STIFLE.

Sprains of the stifle are not of common occurrence, and is known by the animal dragging its leg, local swelling, and soreness from pressure.

Give same course of treatment as recommended for shoulder and hip lameness, and rest the animal.

DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

The patella (the bone in front of the stifle joint) may be dislocated, (thrown out of place.) The symptoms are;

The hind leg is extended backward, the head raised; the animal can not bring the limb forward, but drags it along, stiff and immovable. By drawing the leg forward and placing your hands on the patella, you can forcibly press it into its place, after which use Liniment as directed.

Spasm, or Cramp of the Leg.

Spasm, or cramp of the leg, gives rise to symptoms similar to those of dislocation of the patella, but on examination you find no displacement of the bone. There is quivering of the muscles of the leg, which are rigid and hard. If the animal is forced to move, the cramp gives way.

Horses subject to this trouble should be given five drops Tincture of Nux Vomica in one ounce of water, as a drench, once or twice a day, for a week or ten days; this will remove the cause of cramp in the hind legs.

Lymphangitis—Swelled Leg.

Inflammation of the lymphatic muscles and glands of the leg, usually a hind leg, comes on suddenly—sometimes with a chill, followed with fever. The leg becomes hot and swollen. On the inner side of the thigh and leg, down over the course of the lymphatic glands, cord-like enlargements

can be felt, which are very sore to the touch, and if pressed upon the horse will pull his leg way up and seem to cramp, and will sometimes hop on three legs. As the swelling increases the pain and lameness subsides. The swelling pits from pressure made with the fingers.

TREATMENT.

Give hot fomentations twice a day. Bathe the parts for fully one-half hour, following with a good application of Liniment, diluted, then bandage loosely. Give Fever Remedy every three hours for thirty-six or forty-eight hours, during the day. Soon as the soreness in the leg subsides, give Fowler's Solution, one-half drachm in ounce of water, twice a day for six or eight days. At this stage give moderate exercise every day. Continue the baths after the exercise, until swelling is removed. Give relaxing food, etc.

SWEENY.

Sweeny—known to the veterinary as atrophy—is a wasting away of the muscles.

The best method of treatment is to stimulate the affected part, and give the animal gentle exercise. Many remedies could be given for this, but the following will be found most effective: Gum Camphor, two ounces; Spirits of Turpentine, four ounces: Alcohol, twelve ounces. Mix,

and apply a portion of this once a day until sore; discontinue a few days, and apply again. In severe cases of sweeny it will be necessary to continue this course of treatment for some time to effect a cure.

Bear in mind, a common cause of sweeny is disease of the feet, and the cause requires special attention. (See Disease of the Feet).

Scratches and Grease Heel.

Wash the effected parts first. Then take Turpentine, sixteen ounces; Oil Tar, two ounces; Glycerine, two ounces; mix. Apply a portion of this mixture to the sore places once a day. In this way scratches can be cured in four days. In connection with the above, for grease heel, give the afflicted animal one teaspoontul of Fowler's Solution once a day, for four days, then every other day for ten or fifteen days. This can be given on the feed.

Shoulder Bruise and Abscess.

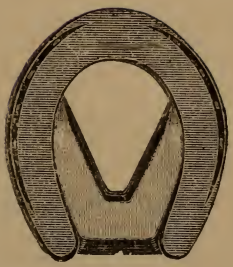
Foment by giving hot water baths, and use the Liniment, diluted. If soft, open the abscess and use a solution of water, one pint; Carbolic Acid, two drachms. Mix, and inject about two ounces of this mixture into the abscess, once or twice a day until healed.

Poll Evil.

Poll evil is caused by a bruise. Reduce the inflammation by the use of hot cloths applied to the affected parts, and Liniment, diluted, as per directions. If abscess forms, becomes soft, lance freely before the pus burrows down to the bones of the neck, and inject into the opening a Carbolic Acid lotion, made by putting from two to four drachms of the Acid into one pint of water. For old cases use Chloride of Zinc, one-half ounce, mixed in two quarts of soft water. Wash out thoroughly by the use of a syringe, every day. In deep seated cases of long standing, an operation should be performed by some competent veterinary surgeon.

Fistulous Withers.

Fistulous withers is caused by a bruise, or injury, to the withers, resulting in abscesses and fistula. This injury exhibits exactly the same general symtoms as poll evil, and requires the same course of treatment.



Shoeing the Horse.

Experience teaches the veterinary surgeon that the sooner he joins issue with nature the better will be his success. This is true in horse-shoeing as in everything else. The necessary evil of shoeing is the cause of almost all diseases of the feet. Horses can not be shod according to any rule, as no two horses' feet are alike. The horse-shoer, if he be an artist worthy of his trade, should know the best method of shoeing each special case.

A few simple rules are:

SHOE THE HORSE LOW.

Allow natural pressure on the frog from the ground.

Reduce nothing but the shell of the hoof, and the superfluous sole.

The frog, if not diseased, SHOULD NEVER BE PARED.

Level the crust, or shell, in conformity with the limb and foot; remove only so much of the margin as will restore the foot to its natural length.

Leave the sole, bars, frog and heels in all their natural integrity.

Fit the shoe level from toe to heel, and if calkings are used have them very low, keeping the seat of the corn low enough to avoid a pressure at that place.

In regard to soaking, greasing, poulticing, and tinkering with sound, healthy feet, the less that is done the better.

Should they need soaking and other treatment, on account of disease, it will be necessary to apply hoof ointment as an after treatment. For this there is nothing better than Cosmoline Ointment.

Contracted feet are cured, and contraction is prevented by giving the frog that pressure which nature intended. High or thick heeled shoes cause contraction. The frog descends, receiving no pressure, and the top of the hoof is drawn together. The frog finally becomes dry, inactive and the hoof contracted.

Navicular disease, corns, quarter-cracks, thrush, wind puffs, and ninety per cent. of all the lameness in the feet is due to excessive paring, and high or thick heeled shoes. The first step towards a cure lies in removing the cause.

Stepping on Nails, Etc.

The wound of this character should receive prompt attention. Open up the orifice, or hole, freely, until it bleeds. Take Carbolic Acid, one teaspoonful, and put in one-half pint of water. Use a small syringe, and apply freely into the wound twice a day. Mix up a bran poultice, and put over the whole foot; change it twice a day for two or three days, in bad cases. Keep the hole filled with cotton wet with Acid and water. If there is fever give a few doses of the Fever Remedy.

Inflammation of the Feet.

Treatment.

Give the disease special attention in the way of treatment. If it is a wound, a bruise, corn or gravel in the foot, cut it out freely and dress with either Carbolic Acid, or the Sulphate of Zinc, as recommended in the following pages. In all cases use a bran poultice, changing the same every twenty-four hours, and give the hoof daily applications of Cosmoline Ointment as an after treatment.

Thrush.

Cut away all loose pieces of the frog. Wash thoroughly and having dried the frog, pack the cleft and groove

at the sides, with Calomel and Wood Charcoal, equal parts mixed. Repeat the packing daily.

The Zinc lotion, one ounce of the Zinc to one quart of water, is an excellent remedy for thrush, and also for all diseases and injuries of the feet.

MANGE, PARASITE DISEASE.

This disease is highly contagious, and may spread by contact. It is caused by a minute insect and resembles the itch parasite in the human family. It first appears in the roots of the horses' mane and may spread over the entire body, causing the animal to rub against everything he comes in contact with. The hair falls off, leaving red colored points; the skin becomes dry and there is intense itching. The only cure is local applications.

Take Carbolic Acid, two drachms; Glycerine, six ounces; soft water, one quart. Mix.

Apply this mixture to every part of the body, and rub it well in by the use of a stiff brush. The next day wash the animal thoroughly with soap and water, and in a few days apply the mixture again, and in two or three days wash as before. If necessary repeat the application a third time and wash off in a day or two.

WARTS.

If small warts push them out by the roots with the thumb nail. They will not bleed enough to cause any

trouble. To remove the large cartilaginous growth, called warts, with a neck attachment to the body, thread a large needle with a strong twine, pass the needle through the neck of the wart close to the body; take a turn or two of the twine around the neck, and then tie tightly, so as to cut off the blood circulation to the wart, and then with a sharp knife remove the growth close to where the twine is tied. Dress with Turpentine and raw Linseed Oil, equal parts, once a day until healed. Root out the small warts, and the cure is complete.

Wounds and Injuries.

Treatment.

The most valuable remedies used in my practice, are the four following:

Carbolized Lotion, Sulphate of Zinc Lotion, Cosmoline Ointment in which ten or twenty drops of Carbolic Acid has been well mixed, and a dryer in powder form to dust over surface cuts, wounds and sores, after the same has been cleansed with one of the above lotions.

How to Prepare the Above Remedies.

Carbolized Lotion.—Take Carbolic Acid, one-half ounce; soft water, one quart, mix.

Keep the wound clean, dress freely with the lotion twice or three times a day.

For wounds that are inclined to heal too fast, take Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce; soft water, one quart, mix. Dress freely, two or three times a day. This will prevent the wound healing too rapidly. The Zinc Lotion is a most excellent remedy for galled shoulders, necks and backs, and for sores caused by the crupper. Liverymen note the trouble in hot weather, caused by the crupper, (sore tails.) Dress wite Zinc Lotion, and dust on the following dryer after each application:

DRYER POWDER.—Take Oxide of Zinc, two ounces; Powdered Chalk, two ounces; Willow Charcoal one drachm. Mix thoroughly.

Put into a tin pepper box and dust over cuts, sores and wounds, after first having treated with one of the healing lotions. This forms an artificial scab, and causes the sore to heal nicely. Then use the Ointment, which will soften the skin, and cause the hair to grow in its natural color.

HEALING OINTMENT.—Cosmoline Ointment, two ounces; Carbolic Acid, one half drachm. Mix.

There is no better Ointment known for the purpose for which it is intended.

CAUSTIC FOR PROUD FLESH.—Use Carbolic Acid, full strength. Apply only on the spot where needed, as it will burn and leave a scar, if allowed to spread over healthy parts. Apply three times a day until the proud flesh is destroyed.

For foul ulcers, unhealthy wounds, or sores of any kind, use one part Carbolic Acid to eight parts of water, and dress freely with this mixture two or three times a day.

Or, you can use Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce, mixed with eight ounces of soft water. Use freely until the proud flesh is destroyed, then weaken the mixture and apply freely.

BLEEDING WOUNDS.

Often in my practice a hurried call has been made to stop bleeding from wounds, where an artery or vein has been cut. Take a sponge wet in cold water, and place it

over the wound, and apply a bandage tightly over the sponge. On the body, where a bandage cannot be placed, plug with cotton, and stitch the wound up tight. In twenty-four hours remove the cotton and dress the wound with Carbolic Acid one drachm, water one pint, mix. In In three or four days make the solution two drachms to the pint of soft water. A large artery should be taken up and tied. If this cannot be done, plug the wound at once, as directed, to save the animal. No occasion for alarm, but prompt attention required.

OPEN JOINT.

Open joint is caused by falls, kicks, wounds, etc., known by a flow of synovia, (joint oil) which has the appearance of the white of an egg. Injuries of this nature cause severe pain and more or less irritative fever is the result, and the Fever Remedy should be given every three hours during the first and second days, according to the condition of the animal. As a local treatment take fresh Slaked Lime, very finely powdered, and apply to the wound and slightly press on with the fingers. Continue the application of Lime without washing the sore, whenever there is any oozing. Attend the animal night and day and make the applications as directed. The Lime and the oil form a hard adhesive crust, which stops the running of oil and allows the wound to heal. I have cured very bad cases by this course of treatment. Should it be the knee joint, fix a well padded splint to the back part of the leg, and secure it with bandages above and below the knee, so as to keep the horse from bending the knee and breaking off the cement. In some cases slings are required to aid the animal to stand.

Azoturia.

Horses which have been accustomed to hard work, allowed to stand in the stable for a few days, enjoying the same liberal allowance of wholesome food, may generate a greater amount of blood than the vascular system can care for. The vascular organs are then overloaded. Increased action after such a rest is an exertion which is likely to cause this trouble.

Symptoms: The horse will start off lively, but is soon in a reeking sweat; he blows and heaves at the flanks; seems stiff, and may appear lame in one hind leg; drags on his legs; when urged to go on, goes down, and is unable to rise on account of having lost the power to use the hind legs.

Should your horse have been idle for several days after hard work, and on being used commences to sweat profusely without cause, and becomes stiff and lame in his hind parts, look out! Unhitch the animal before he goes down, for you will have trouble if you push on.

Cloths wrung out of hot water should be placed across the loins, and changed every fifteen or twenty minutes. The breathing is quickened, the pulse fast. Give three or four doses of the Fever Remedy every thirty minutes, then a few hour doses, and every two or three hours as the case improves.

Should the animal go down from paralysis, call a veterinary at once, and in the meantime furnish a good bed of straw. Put the hot applications on the back and give the Fever Remedy. The urine should be drawn by means of the catheter twice a day, so long as the animal is unable to rise. Hence the necessity of calling a veterinary surgeon.

After a horse has gone down do not attempt to move him for two or three hours, and then move to a roomy box stall nicely bedded with straw. With little difficulty you can roll a horse onto a low sled or farm gate, which a span of horses will readily drag wherever desired.

Continue the Fever Remedy night and day during the acute state, until pulse comes down to forty-eight or fifty; keep hot cloths on the loins, and use the Liniment freely. Dilute with hot water and Alcohol in this case, and make an application every three hours; cover with dry blankets. Allow fresh water frequently, and food easy of digestion. The animal should be turned from side to side three or four times daily, but on no account should be urged to get up; nor should slings be used, as they only tend to aggravate the disease and retard the recovery. When the animal is fit to be up, he will get up of his own accord. The disease usually runs its course in from three to six days. It is more fatal to geldings than mares.

After the pulse drops down, give Nux Vomica in ten drop doses, every three or six hours, and put a stimulating liniment on the back. Use the liniment recommended for sweeny.

In acute spinal diseases and paralysis, like external diseases, remove the congestion and inflammation before making use of stimulants or counter irritants. As a preventive

of this disease, always lessen the feed while the horse is standing idle; if the animal has been hard at work, be sure and not let him stand in the stable longer than two days without some exercise. Horses that are used every day are not subject to this disease, but there is always great danger to a hard worked animal that has been idle for several days, without exercise or decrease of feed. To rely on a horse that has had rest under the foregoing circumstances, see to it that you start slowly and carefully, until the blood increases its rate of circulation, or you may have trouble.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Diabetis or, Profuse Urinating.

Animals afflicted with this disease have intense thirst; the urine is passed often and in large quantities; the flesh and strength waste rapidly.

Treatment.

Take Phosphoric Acid, one ounce; Water, one pint. Mix. Give one ounce of this mixture every six hours, until relieved. As the animal improves give a dose every twelve to twenty-four hours, until well. Give flaxseed tea, and allow plenty of water, in reasonable quantities at a

time. Give oats, bran and clean hay, as feed, during the sickness. Allow an animal thus afflicted very little salt, and under no circumstances give diuretics—such as Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Saltpetre, etc.

Inflammation of the Bladder.

When there is fever, shown by the quick pulse, and there is frequent desire to urinate, and the urine is scanty and bloody, give Fever Remedy every one or two hours. If great effort is required to pass the urine, and but a few drops at a time with increased pain during its passage, take Tincture of Cantharides, one-half drachm, (30 drops) and mix in one pint of water. Give one ounce of the mixture alternately with the Fever Remedy, every thirty minutes, for four hours, then every one or two hours until much improved, and then less frequent until recovered. The use of drugs that act too violently on the urinary organs, often produce much harm and should not be administered. Allow animals afflicted with bladder or urinary troubles to drink freely of Flaxseed Tea.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

This disease is most frequently caused by the use of large doses of harsh diuretics which stimulate and irritate the organs. There is fever, quickened pulse, short, quick

breathing. Back roached and a straddling gait. Give the animal several hour doses of the Fever Remedy; then every two or three hours, and less freequently as he improves. Cloths wrung from hot water should be placed over the loins, changing them every half hour; also make use of the Liniment, diluted with hot water. Cover the wet cloths with dry blankets, and replace the wet cloths with dry ones when the former are discontinued.

How to Buy Horses.

Precautions to be Observed.

In buying a horse the greatest precaution is necessary, lest the purchaser should be cheated. Every part of the horses' body is liable to defects and derangements. Horse owners often believe and will guarantee an animal sound, when the eye of an expert would at once detect some unsoundness, and the law excuses no man for his ignorance about the horse.

The cunning and bold dealers, or jockeys, who know how to disguise the faults, peculiarities, etc., will manage to deceive the purchaser by all sorts of tricks. It behooves

every person, therefore, in examining a horse, not to be in too great a hurry. The man not posted will honestly cheat you, and the jockey, or expert dealer, will "laugh in his sleeves" and cheat you also.

What is to be done with such chances against you?

The purchaser should study the horse and read law, and purchase horses from responsible parties. Have a written statement—a guarantee that the horse is as recommended to be. The warranty, by law, means just what it reads. Make it read to suit yourself, and have the man you buy from sign his name to it. If you find that the horse was unsound at the time you bought him, or has faults guaranteed not to have, return the animal and demand your money back. Should the demand not be granted, your doctor in this case would be some good lawyer.

You would be supposed to find out any unsoundness in a reasonable time, and would have to prove that the animal was guaranteed, hence the value of a written warranty, and a responsible man to fall back upon. A verbal warranty before witnesses, is equally binding in law.

Note the following grand characteristics of the thoroughbred horse:

Shortness of back; chest expansive and deep; length and shape of the quarters like the hound; an ankle like the deer; sharpness of ear; fullness of eye; splendor of tail; a warrior's spirit that has no fear; a beauty in form and movements of grace; intelligence and gentleness are seen in the face.

A horse possessing these characteristics can safely be purchased, if sound, as a model animal, and will be highly appreciated as a family horse.

Barrenness, or Sterility.

This is the cause of much loss to owners of fine animals in this country, and a remedy is very much needed. You should search for the cause and remove it. It may be traced to some of the following causes:

Improper food; lack of exercise; over-feeding of food that produces a fatty degeneration of certain organs, and thus leads to permanent sterility. And, too, the opposite condition may be the cause—the want of nutritious food, causing a lack of vigor.

There are cases where an over-excited condition of the sexual organs has prevented conception, the animal being repeatedly in heat and yet not conceive.

A remedy especially adapted to this case is needed, and a cure can be effected. In other cases there is a lack of heat seasons, and a prescription is called for to tone up and excite the sexual instinct of these special organs. Address the author of this work, giving full details of the case, and inclose one dollar, and a specific remedy will be sent you, prepaid, with full directions for using, etc.

The mare or cow which seems well fitted in every way for breeding, and yet remains barren, should be served by some other animals, as it may be the fault of the sire. Should this be the case, he should receive attention, and be retired from the field of hard service, for a time at least.

There are, sometimes, adnormal conditions of the ovaries and uterus in the female, and any attempt to remedy these defects are vain. Yet adverse claims are ignorantly made by keepers of stallions, in favor of so-called "opening up." (Os-uteri) The writer thinks the most practical plan is to ascertain the exact cause of the difficulty, and give it special attention and proper treatment.

PARTURITION.—FOALING IN MARES AND CALVING IN COWS.

Assistance is necessary in complicated cases. As a rule, however avoid interference. Authors claim so long as the bag of water has not burst there is no occasion for action. When labor pains have continued for a reasonable time, an examination should be made to know that the position is natural—the fore feet first, the head between the feet, back upwards.

Many unnatural positions are met with, which demand assistance. Make examination between the pains, and find just what position you have to contend with, and consider which is the most practical way to place the colt or calf in the natural position. Should you find the colt or calf with tail first, between the pains press back the fœtus, (colt or calf), take hold of the hock of one leg and pull at it, and reach the foot, keeping the leg well bent so as not to injure the womb, and bring the foot forward; treat the other foot in the same manner. The back should be upwards, and when the animal labors bring the feet forth and deliver the body. Always correct the position first, and do your work between pains.

A position often met with is, fore feet presented, head back Push back on the feet until the head can be seized, and pull it down between the feet. This needs a long arm. An ear, or the socket of an eye can be reached; a loop of cord pushed over the nose and brought outside. Press back always between the labor pains, any of the parts not wanted, and closely double the leg, pulling on the knee, or hock, and then bring forward the foot and legs, if not in a natural position. This should be done gently, yet forcibly, and when you have corrected the wrong presentations, apply force only when the animal strains.

Injuries to the womb during delivery, when assistance has been required, may give rise to excessive bleeding. The use of Secale, given in small doses, five drops in one ounce of water, every five minutes for three doses, will cause the womb to contract and stop the bleeding. Follow this with a few hour doses of the Fever Remedy, then every two or three hours, according to the pulse.

ABORTION.

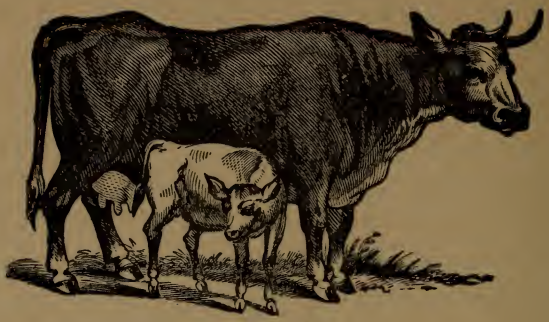
In the mare or cow, premature delivery is often due to accident, such as blows, strains, and over-exertion, or falls; it sometimes occurs, during the period of other diseases. Frequently when one cow aborts, others in the same stable will do likewise. Hence, a cow threatened with such trouble should be placed in a stable by herself.

The slinking, or premature dropping of the calf, is frequently a great loss to the farmer and dairyman. This trouble is caused, too, by feeding wet, frosted, and mouldy fodder; smutty, or mouldy grain, ergoted corn, etc. The feeding of too rich food will also predispose slinking.

SYMPTOMS:—Dullnes; loss of appetite and rumination; hollow flanks; a yellowish colored discharge, and at times straining.

Remove the animal to a stable by herself; give light diet. If the cow is fat, reduce the quantity of feed, and if thin in flesh, give an increase of food after a few days. Should the calf be expelled dead, it should be buried, as well as the afterbirth, and the cow should not be allowed to mingle with others until entirely well. The carelessness of the person in charge of cows, in allowing a cow in this condition to run with others, is inexcusable, and the dangerous results can not be estimated.

For fever resulting from slinking, give the Fever Remedy, repeating the dose according to the conditions of the animal.



MILK FEVER IN COWS.

Milk fever occurs before the third day after calving. The cow is down for thirty-six hours, as the disease is of that duration. Attendants must remain with the animal all the time

Give thirty drops of Fever Remedy in an ounce of water, every hour, for at least twelve hours; then every two hours. The cow's urine should be drawn with a catheter once a day, at least as long as the cow remains down, unless it should be passed in a reasonable time. Veterinary services will be required to do this. After twenty-four hours, injections of warm water should be used to move the bowels. Under no circumstances allow a physic to be given. Why? Because there is partial paralysis of the extremeties, bladder and bowels, an inactive conditon of the stomach, and the cow cannot be purged. The object is to control congestion and inflammation. You will find the pulse sixty to one hundred in this disease. Should the cow live for thirty-six hours, you may look for recovery. Keep the animal in an upright position while lying, by bolstering

up with straw, and turn her from side to side every six hours; do not allow her to lay flat on her side. If there is great heat in the head, apply cloths wet with cold water, at the base of the brain. Cases of puerperal apoplexy die. The last five cases of milk fever treated by the writer, recovered by the above method, however, this disease is considered very fatal. As a preventive, give the cow after calving a few doses of the Fever Remedy, every three or four hours the first day, every six hours the second, and three doses on the third day. In addition to this medicine great care must be exercised in feeding. The food should be clean, light and wholesome.

RETAINED AFTERBIRTH.

In the mare it should come away immediately following the delivery. A retention for a few days in the cow, does no harm under ordinary circumstances; but if it is protracted longer than the third day, the hand should be introduced and the afterbirth separated carefully, peeling it off from the walls of the uterus. Cases that have fever, should be given the Fever Remedy as per directions. Afterwards the Vegetable Tonic Powders can be given with benefit.

BLOATING, OR HOVEN IN CATTLE.

In all cases of emergency, the owner should not hesitate to puncture the ruman at sight. The operation is very simple; On the left side draw a line from the last rib to the

most prominent part of the hip bone; cross it with a line drawn downwards, in an opposite direction, and where these two lines cross is the place to puncture. Use the blade of your pocket knife at once, if the animal is liable to suffocate, as death terminates quickly in some cases, and hundreds of dollars are lost that could have been saved by this treatment. Farmers interested largely in cattle should have a trochar and canula for this operation, Give such cases two or three doses of Colic Remedy to neutralize the gas in the stomach. When symptoms are not too urgent, the Colic Remedy will cure. Give twenty or thirty minute doses until cured. Now tone up the stomach by giving one or more doses of the Tonic Powders each day.

GARGET, CAKED BAG IN COWS.

The milk must be frequently drawn, and the udder bathed with hot water for thirty minutes at a time, three times a day, and use Gove's Liniment, diluted, as directed, freely after each bath. Should the swelling be great, Hop Poultice can be placed within a wide bandage over the udder. Such cases have fever in first stage, and should take Fever Remedy in a little bran every three or six hours, until pulse is natural. See pulse in the ox.

SORE TEATS.

The teats of a cow should be thoroughly dried after the milk is drawn. Take Glycerine, four ounces; Carbolic Acid, ten drops; soft water, four ounces. Mix.

This makes one-half pint lotion. Apply by rubbing on with the hands, after each milking. This preparation will be found equally good for chapped hands.

Lice on Cattle and Horses.

Mix one ounce of Carbolic Acid in one gallon of soft water, and wash the animal thoroughly with it. This will destroy the lice, but the nits will hatch out, and a second application will be necessary in a few days, to exterminate them entirely.

Powdered Aloes dusted into the hair is distructive to the whole louse tribe. It is the bitterness of the Aloes that kills the vermin, not its poisonous properties. This can be used in cold weather, and is entirely harmless to the animal.

Loss of Appetite in Cows.

Loss of appetite in cattle is mostly only a symptom of disease, and generally disappears with the disease which it accompanies. But we sometimes meet with cases where there is a dislike to a particular kind of food. Overloading the stomach will often occasion loss of appetite for several days. In the latter case a teaspoonful of Tonic Powders in one-half pint of warm water, given every three hours, will usually restore the appetite. Very light feed should be given for a few days. If there is thirst, water often in reasonable quantities.

Purgative for Cattle.

In some cases the following purgative is beneficial: Take Sulphate of Magnesia, one to two pounds, mixed in ten or fifteen times the quantity of water, for cattle; for calves, use three to six ounces.

After the physic has operated, give the Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders, as per directions, to tone up the digestive organs.

Hollow Horn, Horn Ail, Wolf in the Tail, Loss of Cud, Etc.

IMAGINARY DISEASES.

If there is general debility, poor condition, hide bound, and irregular appetite, these are symptoms of indigestion.

Give good care and nutritious food, and treat the animal with Tonic Horse and Cattle Powders.

Loss of Cud, rumination, or chewing, is a symptom of, and not a disease. It accompanies all diseases of any importance, and is one of the first symptoms noticed by the farmer.

Find out the cause and treat the disease itself, never mind the cud. When rumination is resumed again, it is a good symptom that the animal is better.

Hollow Horn.—It is said that dehorning cattle is a sure preventive and cure for the imaginary disease, hollow horn.

Detailing Cattle has been suggested by very practical men as a sure cure for supposed wolf in the tail.

The writer thinks sawing off the horns of cattle sufficiently barbarous, without the amputation of the tail.

Poisoning in Animals.

Poisoning in animals is usually owing to accidents; sometimes due to forcing down excessive doses of dangerous drugs as medicines; or consuming with their food some noxious plant or other injurious agent. It is seldom known what poison has been taken. It is considered a safe practice to act at once, in accordance with the following rules:

1. Administer at once a full dose (one to three pints,) of Sweet Oil, Lard or Linseed Oil.

2. Follow this with repeated doses of Lime Water, Powdered Chalk, or Powdered Charcoal, mixed with water.

3. If great exhaustion and sinking follow, and signs of drowsiness without inflammation of the stomach, give strong black coffee, whisky is recommended also. Let the patient drink freely of eggs stirred up in water, or give milk; if not at hand, flour and water, and move the bowels by injections.

How to Measure the Medicine.

WINE MEASURE.

Sixty Drops..... One Drachm.
Eight Drachms.....One Ounce.
Sixteen Ounces.....One Pint.
Eight Pints .....One Gallon.

Or, use as follows:

Sixty Drops—One Teaspoonful.....One Drachm.
Four Teaspoonfuls—One Tablespoonful.. One-half Ounce.
One Wineglassful.....Two Ounces.
One Teacupful.....Four Ounces.
One Tincupful (Pint Cup).....One Pint.

Drugs and Medicines.

Following is an alphabetical list of the drugs and medicines prescribed in this book, Gove's six preparations not included:

Alcohol.
Arnica. Tincture
Atropia. Sulphate
Aloes. Powdered
Acid. Carbolic
Acid. Phosphoric
Belladonna. Tincture
Boneset Tea.
Calomel.
Charcoal. Willow
Cosmoline Ointment.
Coal Oil.
Cantharides. Tincture
Chalk. Powdered
Copper. Sulphate
Flaxseed Tea
Flour Gruel.
Fowler's Solution.
Ginger. Tincture
Gentian. Powdered
Glycerine.
Gum Camphor.
Hop Poultice.
Hamamelis. Fluid Ex.
Lime Water.
Lime. Fresh Slacked
Magnesia. Sulphate
Nux Vomica.
Opium. Tincture
Oil Meal Poultice.
Oil. Raw Linseed
Oil of Tar.
Oat Meal Gruel.
Oak. White Oak Bark.
Potash. Chlorate
Rhus Toxcondendron. Tinct.
Santonine.
Secale. Tincture
Starch Gruel.
Turpentine. Spirits of
Zinc. Sulphate
Zinc. Oxide
Zinc. Chloride

For formulas which contain the above drugs, doses, etc., see diseases explained and prescribed for in the foregoing pages.

MEDICINES TO BE KEPT ON HAND.

The following should be kept in every house, or stable, where there are horses and cattle:

VETERINARY GOVE'S SIX REMEDIES, and THIS BOOK, in case complete.

These additional remedies, with a plain label affixed to each, separately:

Carbolic Acid.....Two Ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc.....Four Ounces.
Cosmoline Ointment.....One Pound.

The three latter medicines can be prepared when needed, as per wounds and injuries. See page 76 for full directions, etc.

The other remedies prescribed in this book for special cases, can be obtained at any drug store, when needed.

Gove's Veterinary Remedies.

How to Obtain Them.

The author of this book is sole proprietor of the formulas for Gove's Veterinary Remedies herein prescribed. The remedies are prepared ready for use, with labels attached to each, giving full directions, doses, etc. The six remedies and this book, nicely packed in cedar case, all complete for Five Dollars, sent by express, C. O. D., charges prepaid. Single remedies sold at stated prices. Make your order for not less than Two Dollar's worth, and they will be delivered at your nearest express office, C. O. D., free of charges. When ordering give full address, and nearest express office, and the same will receive careful and prompt attention.

Address all orders to G. H. Gove, V. S., Massillon, O.

SUMMARY.

In conclusion, I would say that Gove's remedies are not recommended as cures for every disease discribed in this book. There are many prescriptions given in their respective places, which are not, however, copied from any old horse book, but are selected from the author's own formulas, and have been thoroughly tested during his year's of experience and practice.

If the reader of these pages is so aided as to be able to locate and treat successfully, the common and dangerous diseases of animals, such knowledge and means should be invaluable, as many animals are lost through the delay in getting veterinary aid in time, or in sending off for medicine. The writer would recommend that in all critical cases the safest course is to employ a competent veterinarian, if one is available.

Veterinary Gove's six remedies, and this book in connection, is intended especially for the horse owner and farmer not within reach of competent doctors; also for times which call for immediate use of such remedies.

Most respectfully yours,

GEO. H. GOVE, Author.

For reference see testimonials.

TESTIMONIALS.

Letter from DR. W. F. DERR, Veterinary Surgeon, of Wooster, Ohio.

The Doctor is a Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, also, Assistant State Veterinarian.

The following is his letter, under date of Jan. 14, 1889:

DR. GEO. H. GOVE,

Massillon, Ohio.

DEAR DOCTOR:

In regard to a testimonial from me, in relation to your remedies, and your diagnosis and treatment, as a guide for the farmer and horse owner, I would say: The testimonials you furnish from reliable horse owners, are very good evidence of the merits of your remedies, and as for myself, will say: From personal acquaintance and knowledge of your long experience as a Veterinary Practictioner, and your success in practice, is sufficient evidence for me to certify as to your ability to furnish the farmer and horse owner with remedies and guide which would be invaluable to those not within reach of a competent veterinary, and also at times which call for the immediate use of such remedies.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. DERR.

MASSILLON, O, Feb. 18, 1889.

To Whom it May Concern:

I work from eighteen to twenty horses in the Bus and Coach Line, and Veterinary Geo. H. Gove has been employed to attend all critical cases for nine (9) years, during this time emergencies have frequently demanded the immediate use of his Remedies. Suffice to say, I have not up to this time lost a horse; I would not be without the DOCTOR'S COLIC REMEDY for the best horse in my stable.

H. V. KRAMER,
Proprietor of Bus and Coach Line, Massillon, O.

Russell & Co. have employed G. H. Gove, V. S., to do their veterinary work since 1872. We always keep his Colic Medicine on hand for immediate use, and know it to be a safe, reliable, and effective cure; therefore recommend it to all horse owners. THOS. H. RUSSELL, Supt.

February 7, 1887.

Dr. George H. Gove:

In your successful treatment of the various diseases appearing among our horses for a number of years past, we take pleasure in stating that your Colic Preparation has given perfect satisfaction. Relieving promptly, and the animals when relieved always apparently returning to their normal condition immediately, showing no effects of drugging, loss of appetite, or languor. Very truly yours,

Massillon, O., May 7, 1886. WARTHORST & Co,

G. H. Gove, V. S.:

During the twelve years you were located at my stables, I saw better results from the use of your Colic Medicine, than any other remedy used during my experience of twenty years in the livery business. I keep it in my stable for immediate use, and no owner of horses can afford to be without it, as it is invaluable. PETER GRIBBLE, Liveryman,

February 7, 1887, Massillon, O.

MASSILLON, O. Feb. 5, 1887,

From experience, we believe Veterinary Geo. H. Gove's Colic Medicine the most reliable remedy for colic in horses, and would not be without it. J. D. FRANK & Co.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 4, 1887.

For three years I have used Gove's Colic Medicine for the Fire Department horses, and have had several bad cases during that time. It always gave prompt relief.

G. M. RICHARDSON, In charge of Horses.

JUNE, 28, 1888.

Dr. Gove:

One of my horses had a bad attack of colic and diarrhœa; two doses of your Colic Remedy gave prompt relief.

J. S. FREEMAN, Farmer,
Massillon, O.

MASSILLON, O., June 30, 1888.

Geo. H, Gove, V. S.:

DEAR SIR:—I have used your remedies for several years and the results were always satisfactory. A valuable horse, sick with inflammation of the lungs, was treated with your Fever Remedy, and the disease was broken up in twenty-four hours. No doubt but the animal would have had a siege of Lung Fever, only for the timely use of the Fever Remedy. Your book explaning diseases, and containing many of your private prescriptions, as a guide for the farmer, in connection with remedies prepared ready for use at a moments notice, surely provides the stock owner with what he can not well afford to be without. From experience I know this to be a fact. Truly yours,

C. V. HAMMERSMITH.

CANTON, O, JAN. 20. 1889.

Geo. H. Gove, V. S.,

DEAR SIR:—The case of remedies purchased of you two years ago, has been of much use to me. While on the farm my horses had influenza; your Fever and Cough Remedies were used with good results. Two cows became badly bloated, and they were promptly cured with your Colic Remedy. I also cured a case of colic in Canton. Your combination of remedies are invaluable to any stock owner.

Truly yours,

ALPHEUS FIERSTOSS.

MT. EATON, O, JAN, 8. 1889.

Geo. H. Gove, V. S.,
Massillon, O.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find $1.00, for which send me by mail your Cough Remedy. My bay horse that had the heaves was entirely cured by the use of that remedy two years ago. A neighbor wants this for his horses. Send at once, and oblige,

A. MAURER.

CANAL FULTON, O., Jan. 22, 1889.

Geo. H. Gove, V. S..
Massillon, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have had several year's experience in the use of your horse remedies for my stock, and always met with success. I recommend them highly to all stock owners. Also, your Colic Remedy surpasses anything I ever used for colic. I have cured a number of calves and colts with this same remedy, that had bad attacks of diarrhœa, or scoures. Yours truly

L. D. MATHIE.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JAN. 19, 1889.

Geo. H. Gove, V. S.

As a testimonial in favor of your Remedies, you may state that your Cough Remedy, less than twenty doses, cured a fine horse with chronic cough which I bought for fifty dollars, ($50.) on acount of a very troublesome, long-standing cough which he had. In a very short time I sold the animal, which was then sound, at a good profit, and the purchaser has since refused $180 for the same animal. From experience, I know your Liniment to be a most efficient remedy for acute sprains and injuries; and your Colic Remedy recommends itself whenever given a trial. Your prepared Remedies with your new book, will give the horse owner and farmer a valuable combination. Truly yours.

D. T. FRANK.

LAKE PARK FARM, CANTON, O., Aug. 22, 1888.

Geo. H. Gove, V. S.:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter at hand asking how my stallions, Black Cloud (2: 17¼), Wamba Mosco, and Red Jacket are doing since you fixed their teeth. My reply is, they are doing elegantly. Your work has given entire satisfaction; I see a great change in their way of feeding. Dentistry is as necessary for horse as man, in my mind.

Yours truly,

ED. J. MEYER.

PERRY TOWNSHIP, STARK CO. O. Jan. 28, 1889.

Geo. H. Gove, V. S.,
Massillon, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have had experience in the use of your Horse Remedies and they have given perfect satisfaction. Your Colic Remedy has cured severe cases of colic for me, and it has also helped my neighbors out in emergencies several times. I am positive that the immediate use of your Colic Remedy has saved the life of more than one horse in my neighborhood. I would advise every horse owner, and especially farmers, to keep your remedies on hand ready for use at a moment's warning.

Yours very truly,

JOHN STEPHAN, JR.

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